

[Forty-eighth Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1921-22

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.



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36. Crop Forecasts. (Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), Final (August).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjil*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
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38. Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-2.
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40. Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India. As. 10.
41. Cotton Map of India, No. 2—Showing the relative importance of cotton growing districts and States in India. (Out of stock.)
42. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1916-17. As. 12.
43. Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and April 1920. As. 4.
44. A Classified List of commodities that enter into the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India. R1-13.
45. Hand-book adopted for the registration of Rail-borne Trade of India showing (1) the limits of railway lines in each province, (2) the officers by which the Rail-borne Trade of each Province with external blocks should be registered, and (3) the officers to whom the returns should be supplied. As. 12.
46. A Classified List of the commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India. R1-2.

NOTE.—[Those marked with an asterisk (*) to be obtained from the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.]

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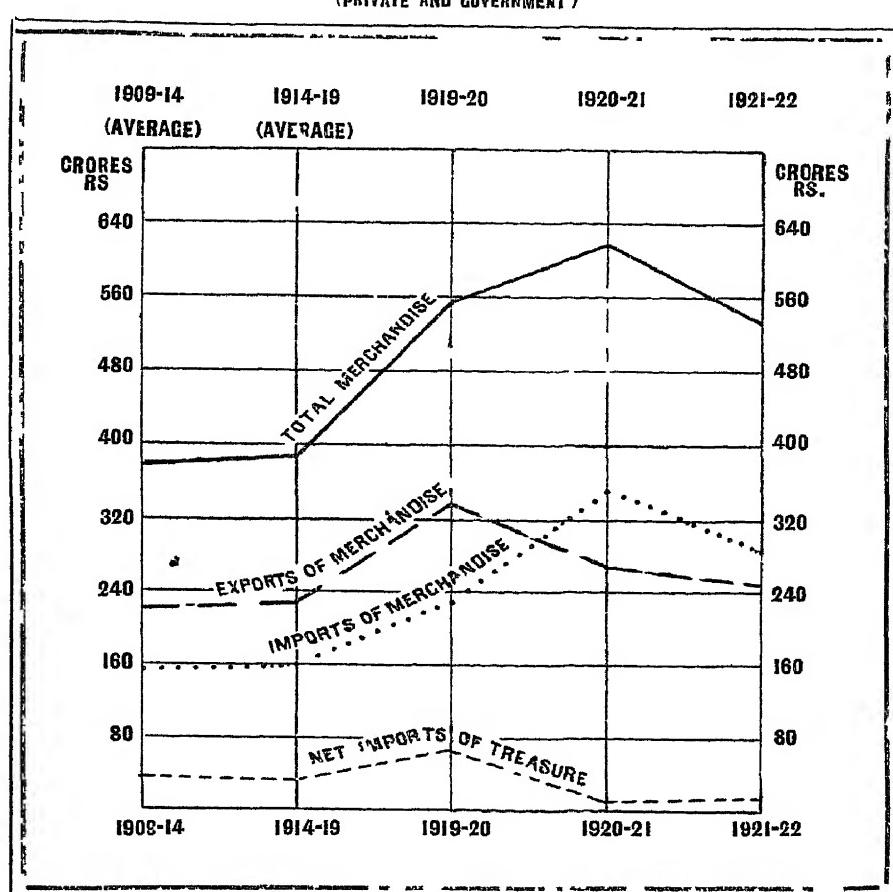
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(a) DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGES OF THE PRE WAR AND WAR PERIODS.

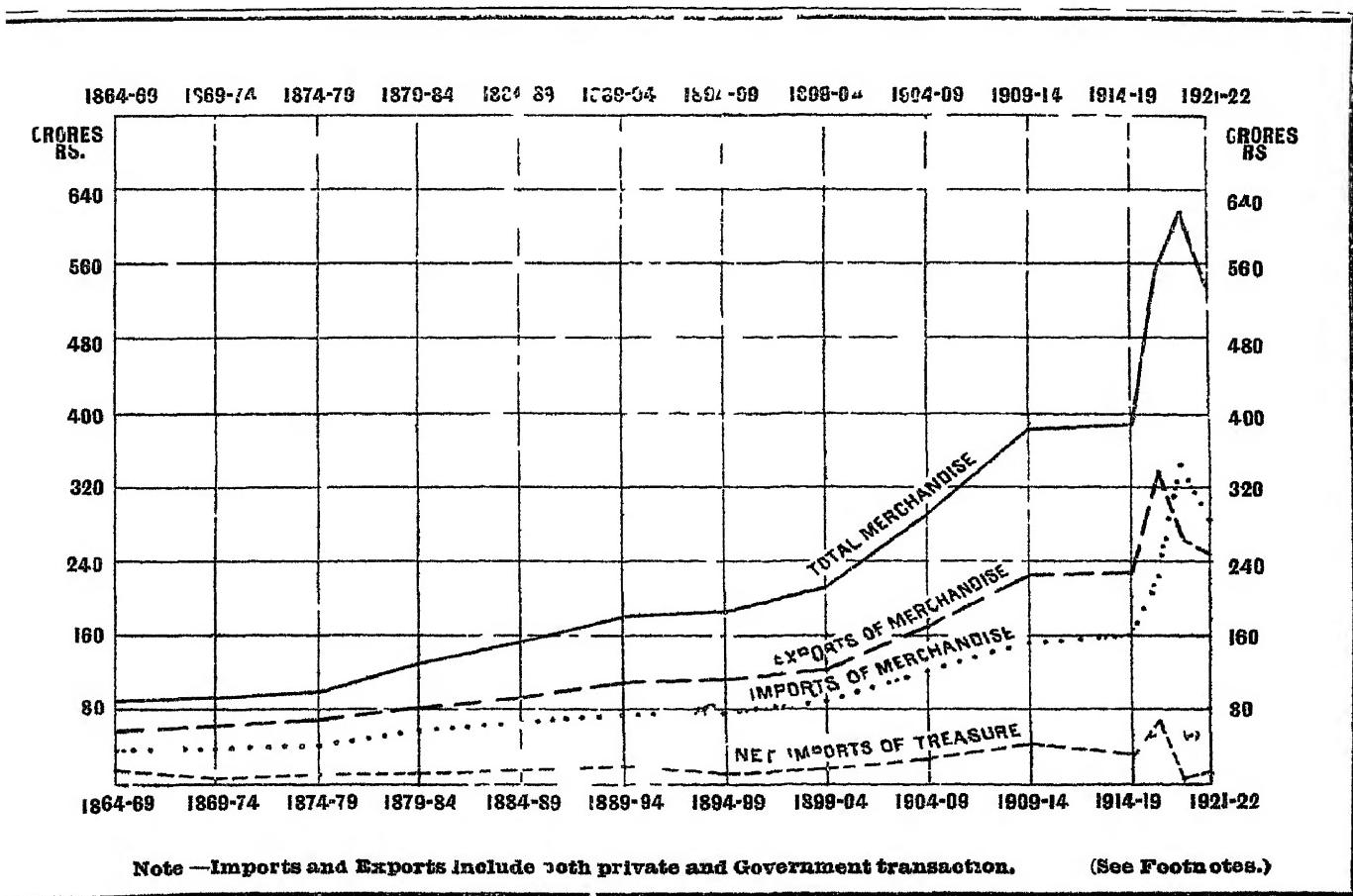
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



(b) DURING THE LAST 57 YEARS (1864-69 TO 1921-22)

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



Note—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transaction.

(See Footnotes.)

Note—1. In chart 1 (b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.

2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government stores.

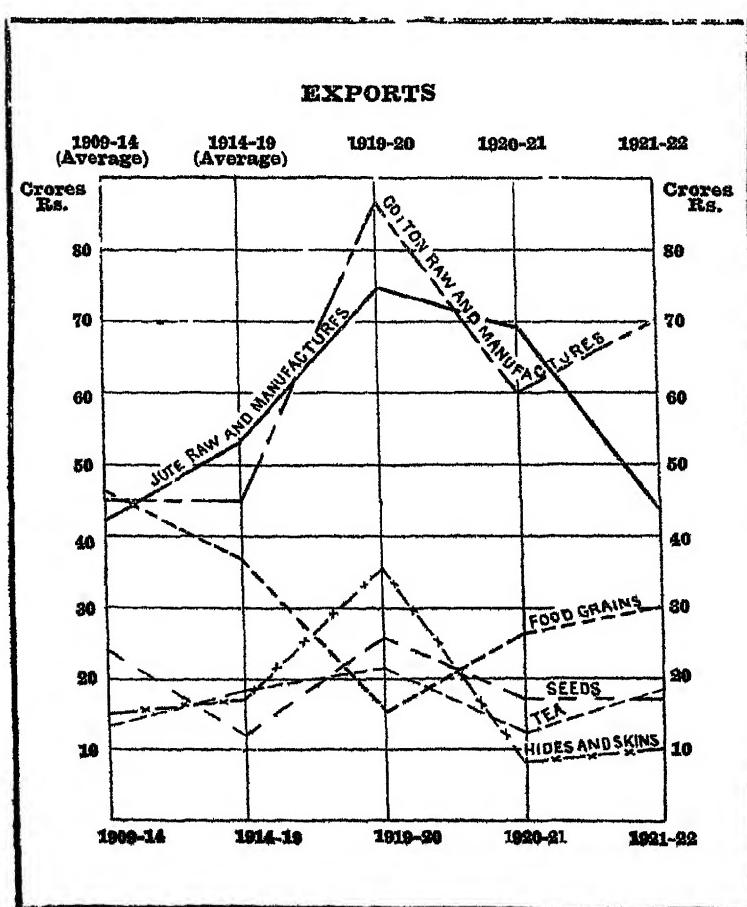
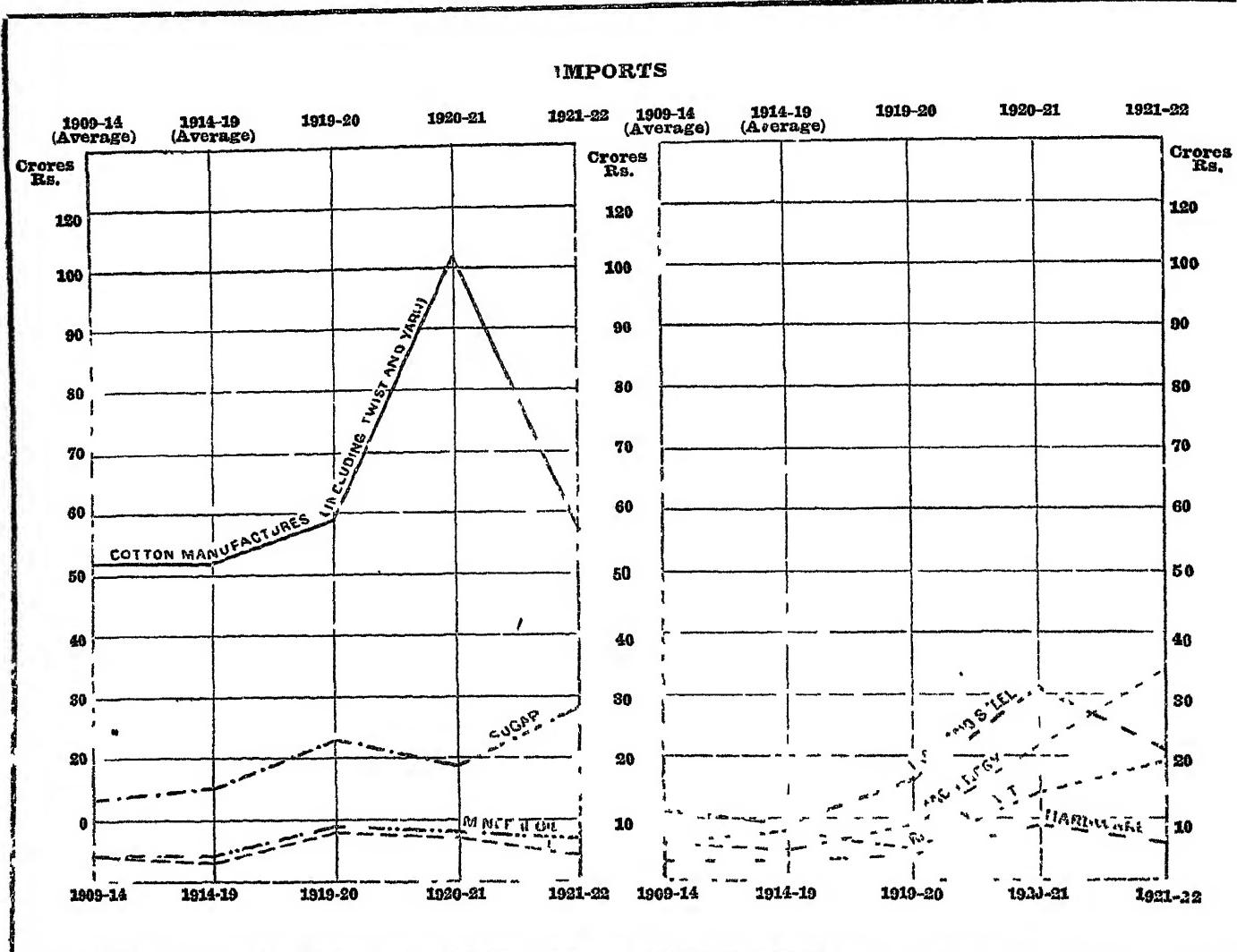
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.

4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.

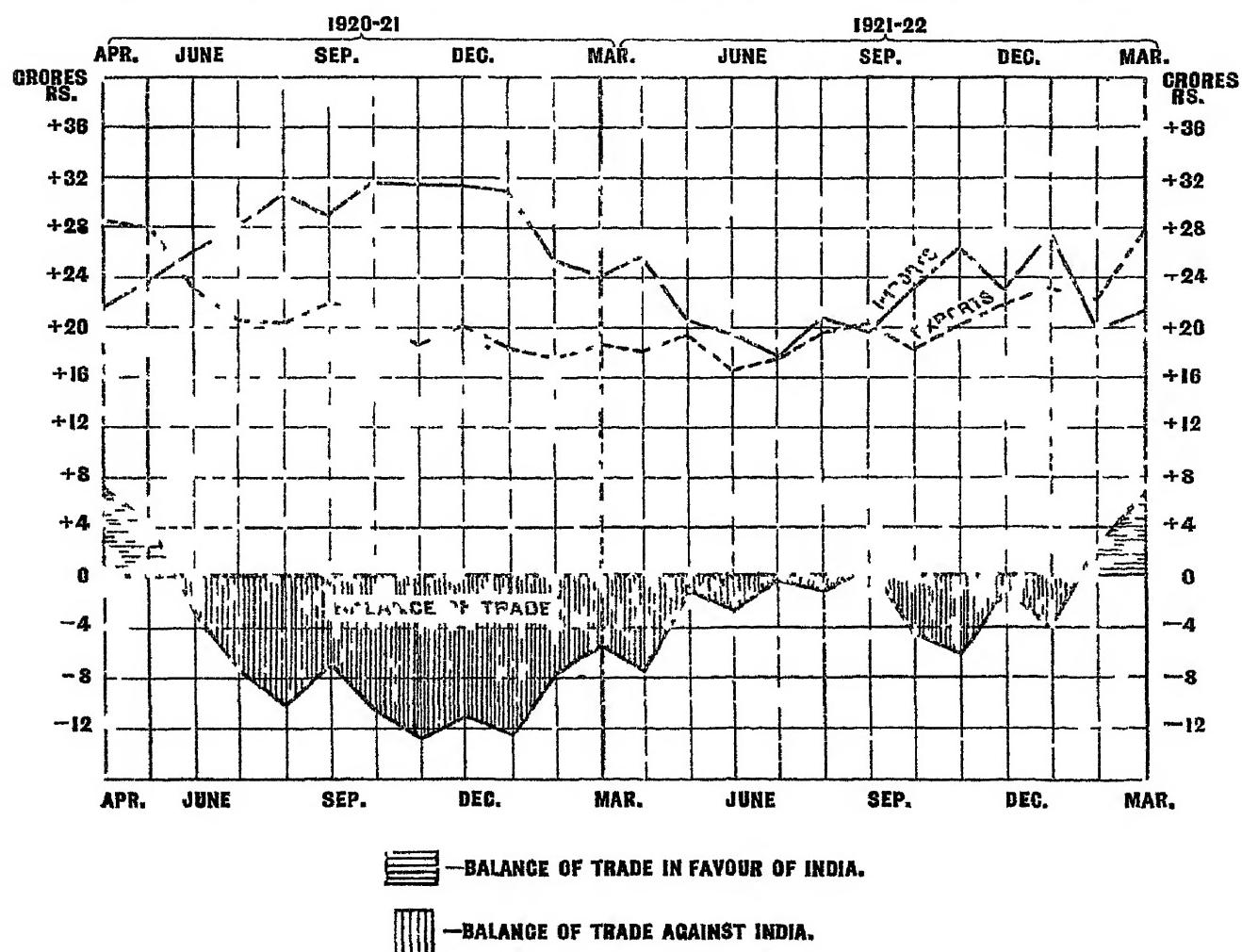
5. Net imports of treasure are the imports minus the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government.

The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

2. Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import and Export Trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

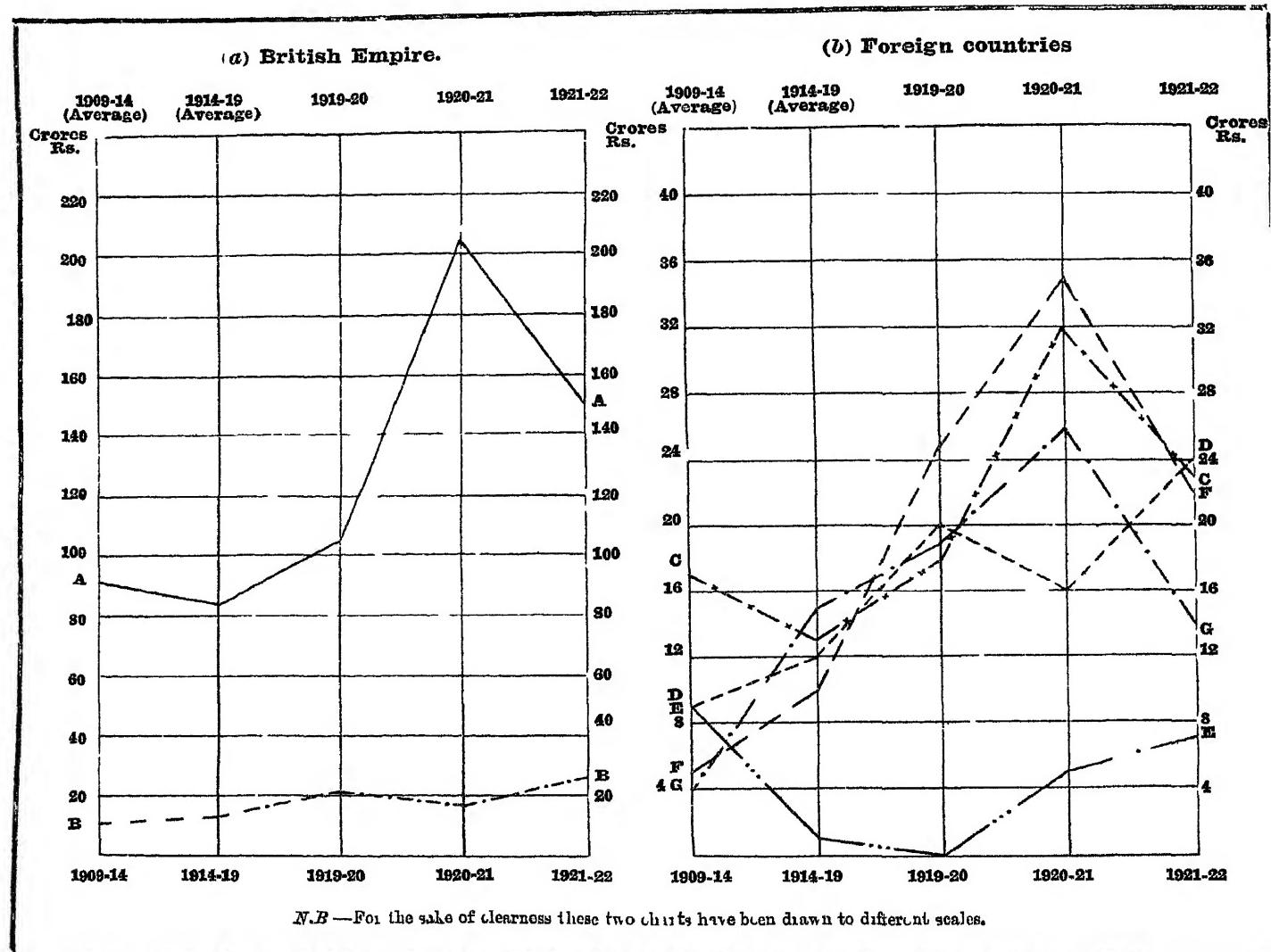


3. IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA (PRIVATE MERCHANTISE ONLY).

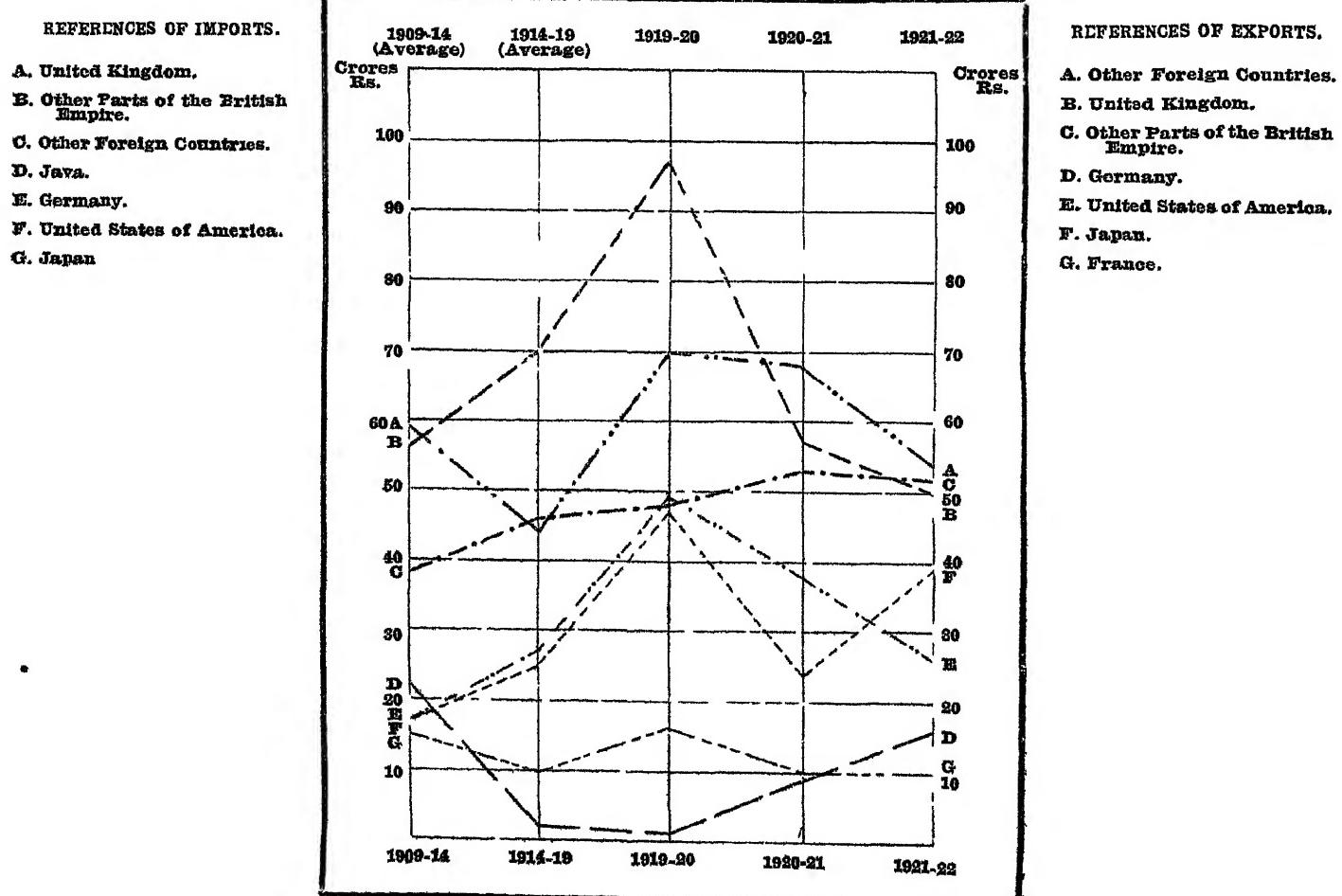


4 Variations in the Trade of British India with principal Countries during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS

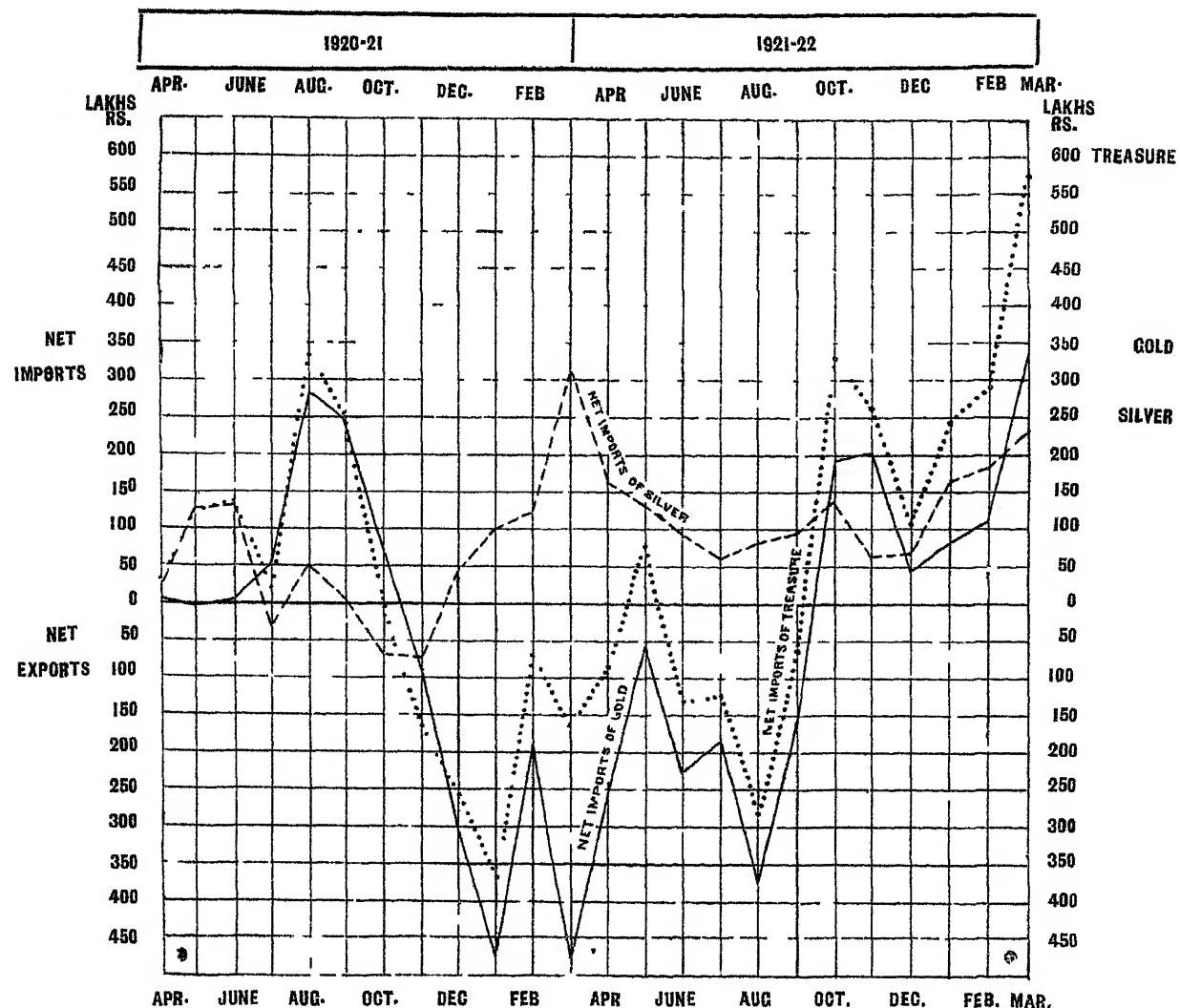


EXPORTS.

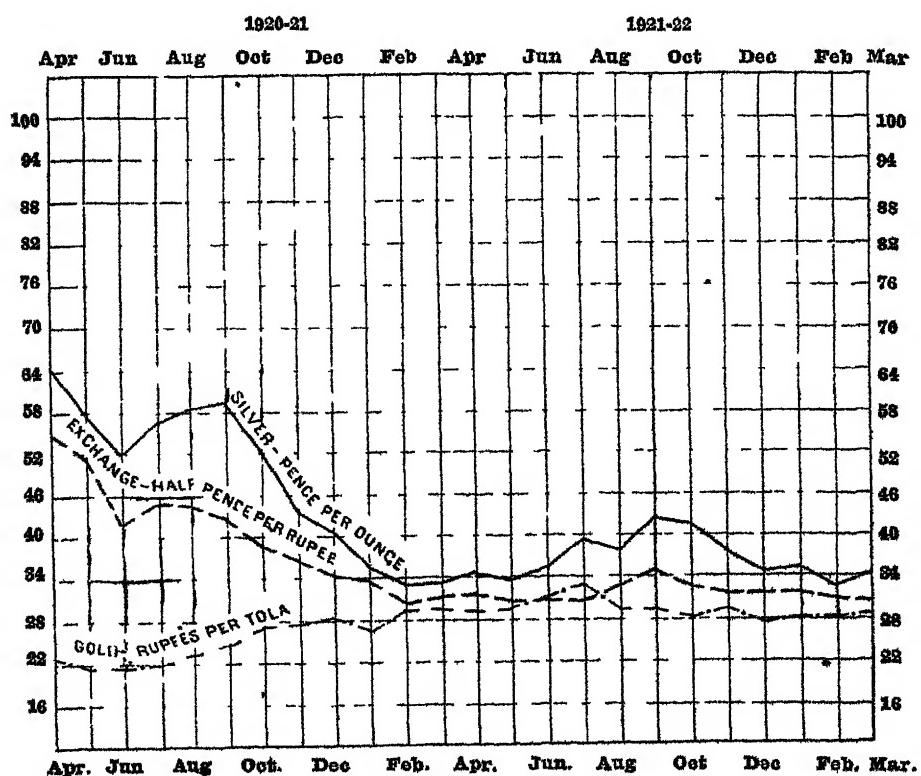


[V]

5. MONTHLY FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NET IMPORTS OR NET EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND TREASURE (I.E., GOLD AND SILVER ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT) DURING 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

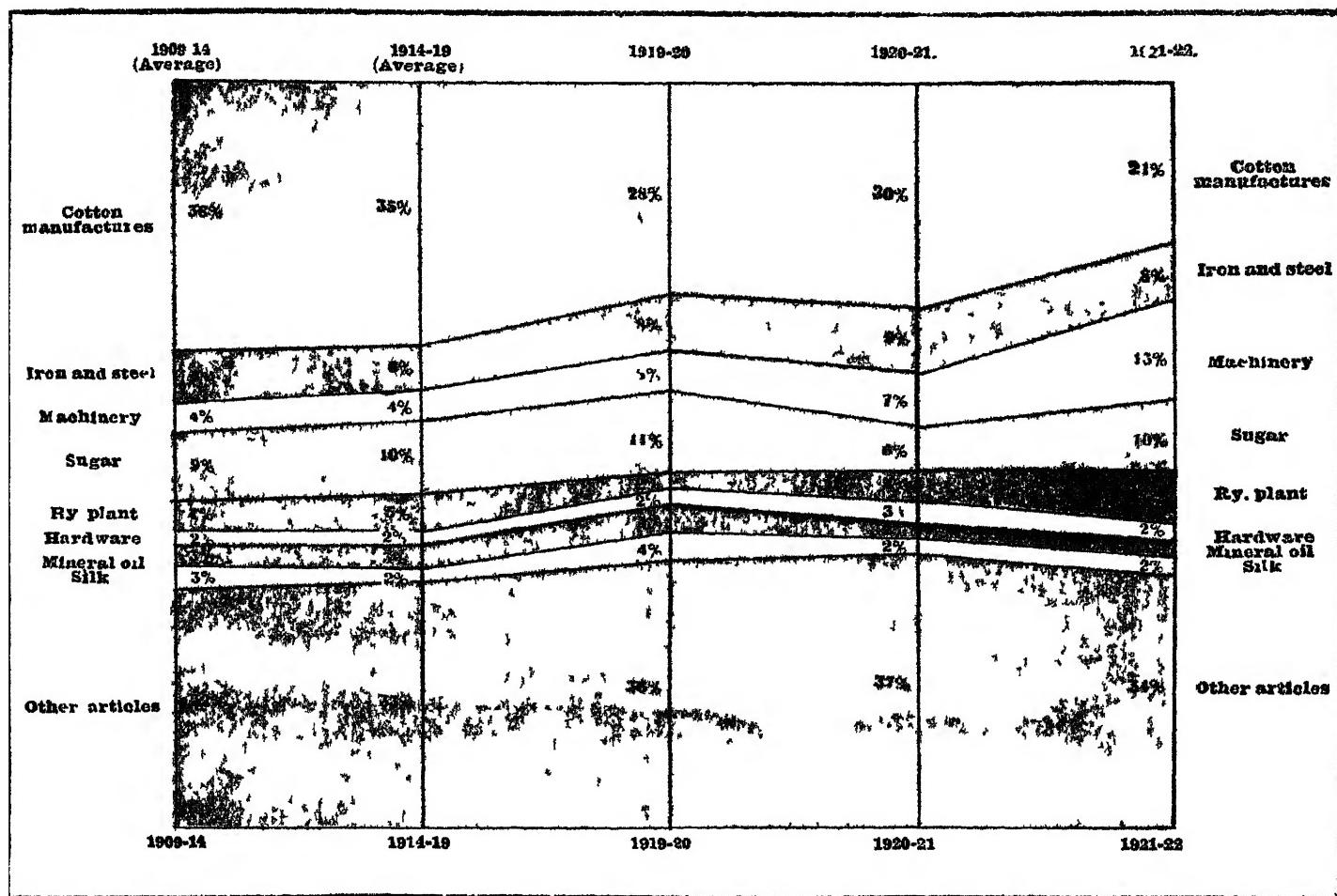


Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22.

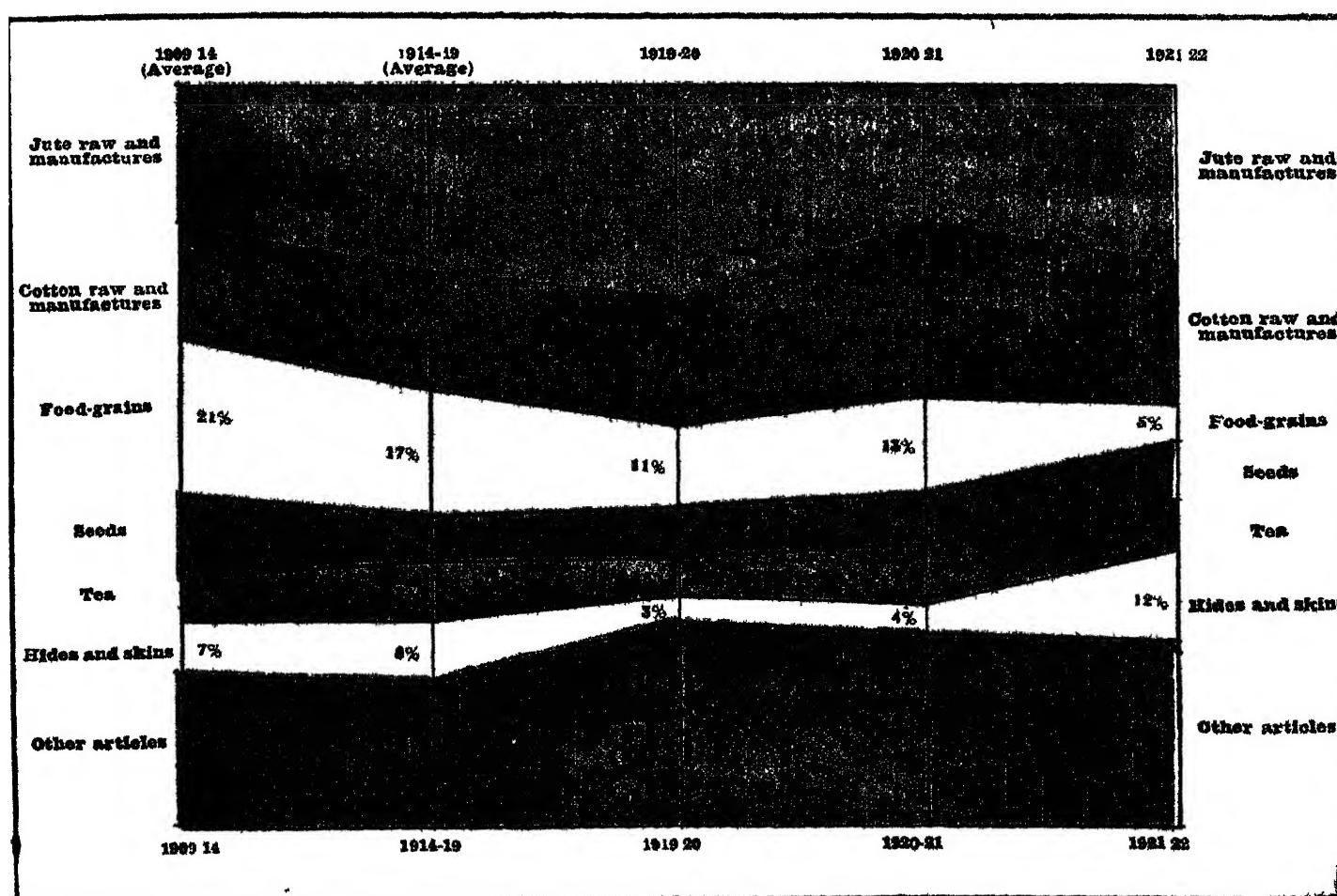


7 Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods

IMPORTS



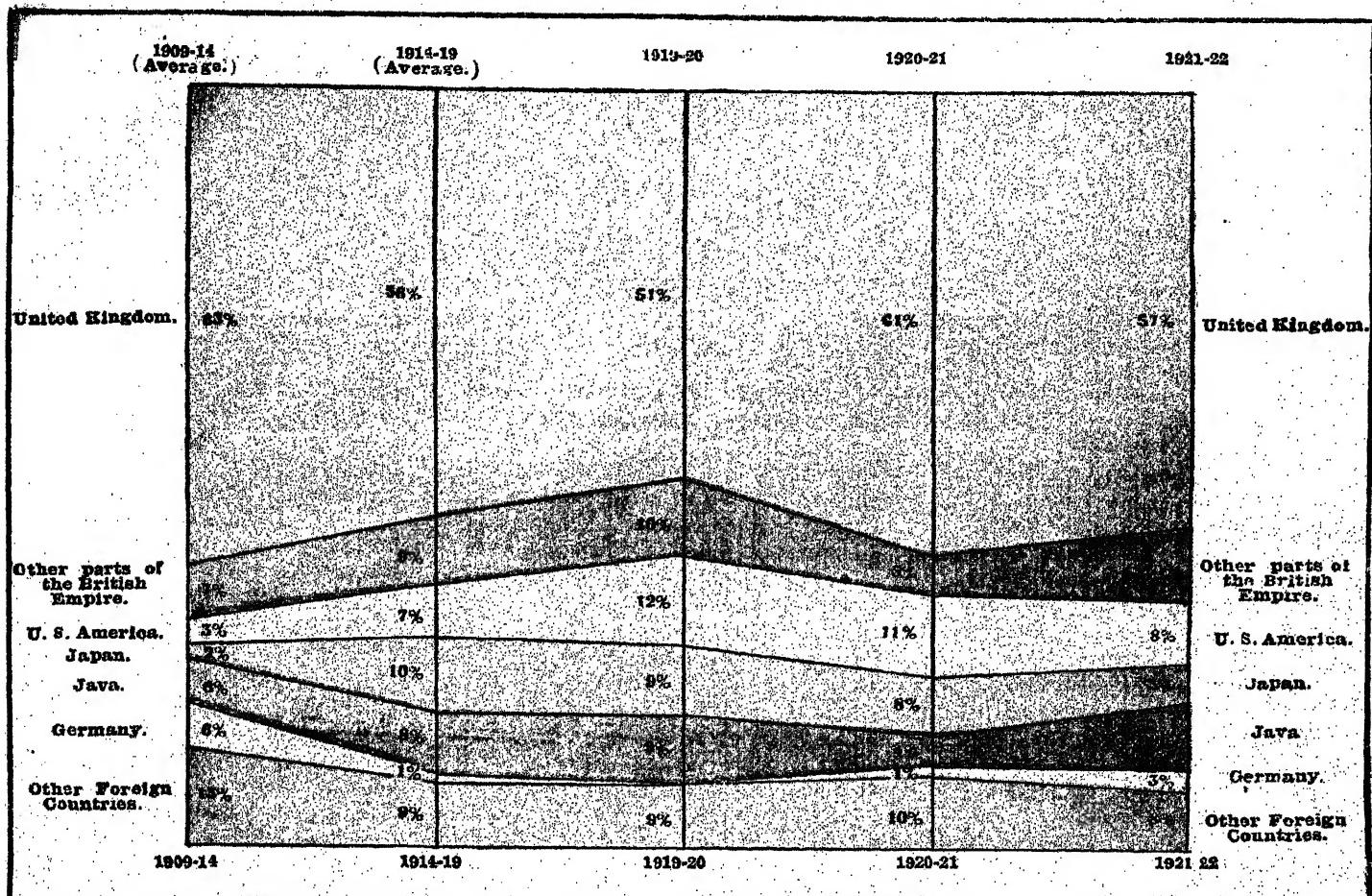
EXPORTS.



VII

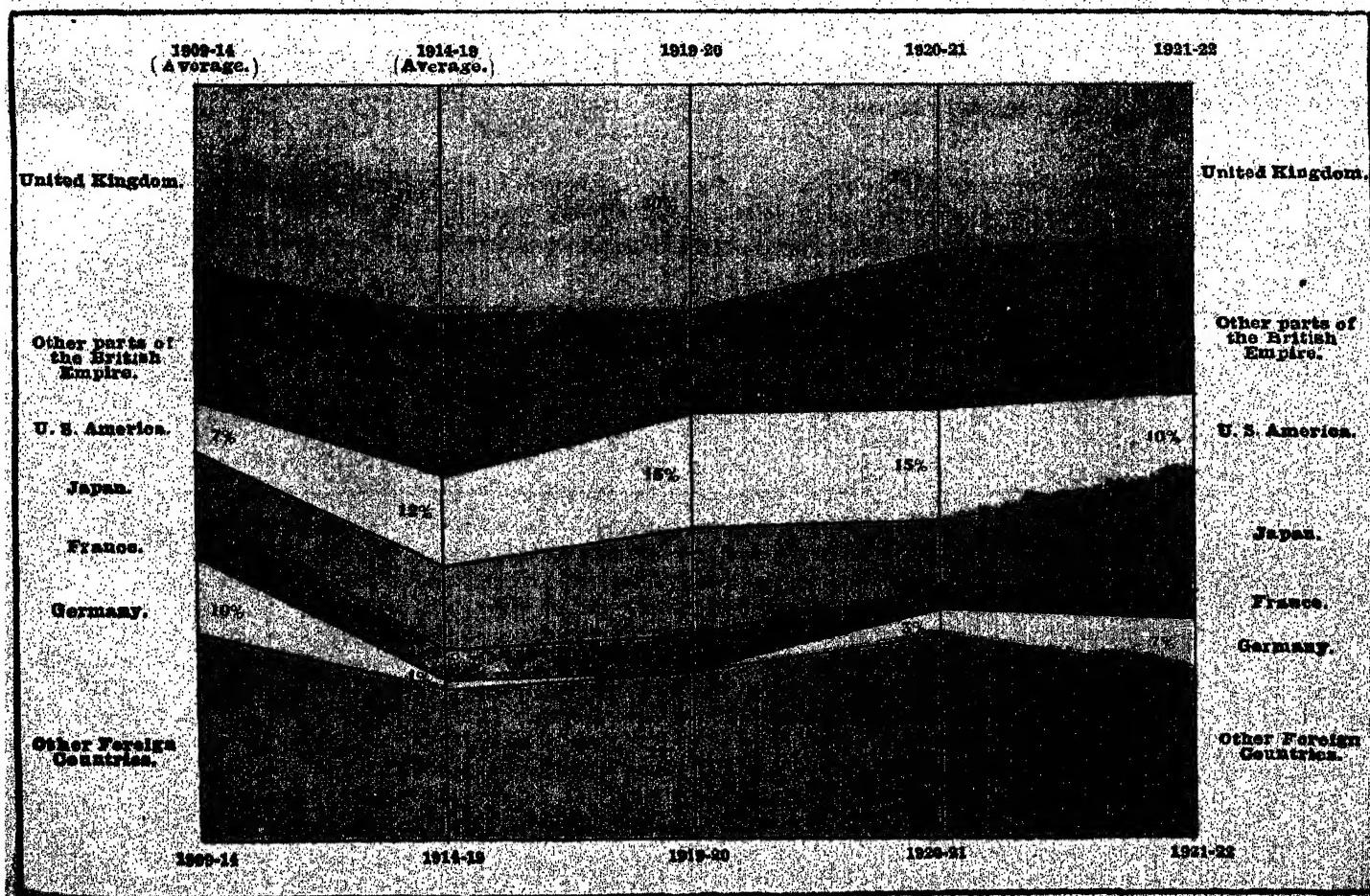
8. Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS



NOTE.—Imports from Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15, and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

EXPORTS.



NOTE.—Exports to Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1921-22.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year under review will rank as a classical example of what trade-cycle economists characterise as the re-adjustment period. The war was succeeded in India, as in most other parts of the world, by a period of exceptionally flourishing trade and intense industrial activity. The pace was too fast and it was inevitable that the boom should be succeeded by a slump, before business could be re-established upon a firm and normal basis, and indications of this slump were clearly apparent in the latter part of 1920-21. That year was one of sharp contrast between the boom conditions of the early months and the liquidation of the latter part of the year, but 1921-22 was a year of unrelieved depression, of hand-to-mouth buying by the consuming trades and of resigned patience on the part of traders and their financiers. It was only during the closing months that any reliable indications were noticeable that the downward trend was being checked and that trade conditions were tending to become stable. The year opened with heavy stocks on hand of most of the commodities which India imports, and throughout the year most of the markets to which she exports were lacking in purchasing power to such an extent that her exports were seriously curtailed. Consequently she had difficulty in absorbing old stocks of imports and showed very little demand for new supplies. In 1913-14 fifty-eight per cent of her export trade was with European countries, so that their economic exhaustion and the collapse of European exchanges fully explain the serious diminution in Indian exports. Even in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which were far from being so exhausted as Central Europe, the general fall in prices and correspondingly reduced purchasing power seriously diminished demands for Indian goods. Signs of improved demand were apparent towards the end of the year, but it is obvious that any real recovery is contingent upon the stabilisation of exchanges and the settlement of such burning questions of international politics as the reparations and allied debts. The movements of index numbers during the year in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Japan, the countries which are India's best customers, indicated an equation of supply and demand, towards the end of the year in the United Kingdom but rather earlier in the United States and Japan. The Statist index number for the United Kingdom fell steadily from 170 in April to 132 in February, after which it began to rise. The Bradstreet number for the United States of America reached its lowest point in May, 10·6, after which it rose again steadily to 11·5 in March. The index number of the Bank of Japan recorded its minimum at 251 in April, after which it rose to 290 in October and fell again to 266 in March. These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures for April 1920 which were 266 for the United Kingdom, 20·7 for the U.S.A. and 397 for Japan. Two factors which seriously hampered business throughout the year were the falling tendency of prices and the instability of exchange. The former was particularly noticeable on the import side and forced importers to purchase only for immediate requirements. Instability of exchange is obviously a serious handicap on overseas trade, import or export. Apart from the variations in Continental exchanges, the sterling value of the rupee fluctuated from 1s. 3½d, at the beginning of the year to 1s. 5¾d in September, from which point it fell back again to 1s. 3½d in March. The figures relating to overseas trade are very substantially lower than those for the preceding year, but a considerable part of the decrease was due to the heavy fall in prices. The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports, of merchandise only, on the basis of declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a reliable measure of the course of trade.

(in crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Imports : . : . : . : . : . : .	183 244	101 198	142 172	124 182
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports . . .	427	299	314	306

The balance of trade figures shown in chart No. 3 appear to have been very much more adverse than they really were, on account of the time-lag inherent in statistical returns of overseas trade. Orders for imports are necessarily placed some time before those imports arrive, particularly in the case of such goods as machinery and railway materials. Consequently, at a time of steadily falling prices, figures of the import trade represent orders placed some time earlier and at higher price-levels than the exports recorded at the custom-houses for the same months. It has also to be remembered that freight and insurance charges appear in the import figures and not in the export figures.

On the import side wheat, sugar, machinery, and railway materials were striking exceptions to a general downward trend. The shortage of Indian wheat was made good by unprecedented importations from Australia and America. Sugar prices were reduced so considerably as to enable India to build up her depleted reserves again. Machinery and railway materials represent capital expenditure and consequently contract less promptly in periods of trade depression than do articles of consumption. Orders for these resulted partly from industrial development subsequent to the war and partly from the necessity of replacing worn-out stocks. Drastic reductions in the price of English coal led to large importations on the Western side. Deducting these five heads, the value of the rest of the imports of private merchandise fell by 39 per cent from R280 crores to R171 crores. Of this decrease cotton piecegoods

accounted for R11 crores, falling from R81 crores to R13 crores, a decrease which was partly due to a fall in quantity but also very largely to a fall in values. Prices would have fallen in any event, but energetic picketing on behalf of the boycott campaign increased the tendency.

On the export side the effects of the bad monsoon in 1920 were still noticeable, but the chief factor was lack of foreign demand. Jute and gunnies are usually the most important. These owing to lesser shipments and greatly reduced prices fell from R69 crores to R41 crores. Tea, which had suffered such a serious depression in 1920-21, made a great recovery, both as regards quantity shipped and prices realised. Cotton experienced an improved demand, particularly from Japan. The demand for oilseeds improved slightly, but, owing to lack of purchasing power in Central Europe, the demand was much less than might have been expected. Towards the end of the year increased overseas demand was apparent particularly for oilseeds, and a good monsoon resulted in lower prices of foodstuffs and the cessation of imports of foreign grains and stimulated the demand for other commodities. But the restoration of normal conditions remains dependent upon the full recovery of India's former markets in Europe.

In common with other trades, shipping encountered one of the greatest slumps in the world's history. At the end of the year freight space was enormously in excess of the demand and rates were, throughout the world, from 25 to 50 per cent below those current at the beginning of the year. The Statist index-number for shipping-freights fell from 46.3 in January 1921 to 29.8 in November, whence it improved to 33.3 in March. And the corresponding time-charter rate fell from 39.8 in January 1921 to 29.9 in October, a nominal rate at which it then remained. Owing to the strenuous competition of German and Dutch with British shipping lines for the small cargoes that were offering, freight rates between Indian and European ports were drastically reduced. For details regarding outward rates from Indian ports, the reader is invited to turn to Table No. 51.

In March 1921 the general rate of import duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent. But importations during the year were so entirely controlled by major influences, particularly the reduced purchasing power of the country as a whole, that it is impossible to ascribe any particular changes in trade solely to the increase in import duties. In March 1922 this general rate was raised to 15 per cent. Railway plant and iron and steel sections were raised from 2½ to 10 per cent, machinery, however, being retained at the lower rate. The rate on "luxury" articles was also increased from 20 to 30 per cent. Up to the time of writing the conditions of general trade depression have dominated the situation entirely and the real effect of these increases in duty yet remains to be seen.

The year under review has been marked by serious depression and stagnation in most lines of trade. But, although it has been a very poor year for overseas trade, it has, at the same time, amply demonstrated the soundness of the country's commercial system. Failures of individual firms have been few. Labour troubles have seldom been serious or widespread. Exchange has fluctuated between very much narrower limits than the exchanges of most other countries. And, in spite of a return from circulation of R11 crores in silver, the note issue was increased by R8 crores only, from R167 in April 1921 to R175 crores in March 1922, and its metallic backing was increased from 54½ per cent to 58 per cent. The general position is thus eminently sound and a healthy industrial and commercial expansion only awaits an improvement in international trade as a whole.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures.—Prices of raw cotton in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets, and of these the price of Middling American at New Orleans is a sound index. After its sensational fall during 1920-21 from 43 to 11 cents it was generally felt that it must have touched bottom. But, after a rally in May to 11½ cents, it fell further to 10½ cents in June, and the cotton season closed in July with a quotation of 11 cents. The new season opened in August at 14½ cents, owing to anticipation of a crop shortage, and the striking under-estimate published by the American Agricultural Bureau in that month sent prices rapidly upwards. After touching 20½ cents in September, Middling American fell gradually to 15 cents at the end of January, after which it firmed up and closed at 16½ cents on 31st March. The sharp rise in prices in August September led merchants to believe that cloth and yarn prices would not fall further and the orders placed in those months for India were reflected in higher imports during October and November, the promptness of arrival being symptomatic of the slackness of trade conditions in Manchester.

Reference was made in last year's REVIEW to the conditions occasioned in Indian piecegoods markets by the fall of exchange and the inability of a number of piecegoods merchants in India to meet the heavy losses resulting from the combination of a fall in rupee prices and a fall in exchange. As a consequence of these difficulties Indian distributing centres were seriously overstocked at the beginning of the year, and further shipments of goods purchased at high prices added to the congestion in the earlier months. And the leading piecegoods merchants' Associations, hoping against hope that the rupee would soon rise to the illusive two-shilling-level, reiterated resolutions forbidding their members to settle contracts except at that rate, and imposing fines on any members who did so. Despite these resolutions settlements were arrived at in most cases during the course of the year and those left over at the end of 1921-22 consisted almost entirely of a small gambling residue from the post-war boom. Another factor which seriously affected piecegoods importations during the year under review was the vigorous revival, particularly on the Western side, of the campaign in favour of Indian-made piecegoods, reinforced by a further development in favour of the wearing of home-woven goods made from Indian handspun yarn. This latter development was reflected also in greater imports of twist and yarn, the imported yarns, spun from longer-stapled Egyptian and American cotton, being more suitable for handweaving than yarn spun from Indian cotton. But the outstanding factor which really controlled the consumption of both imported and Indian-made piecegoods was the seriously reduced purchasing power of the country in general. Reference has been made to this factor generally and piecegoods figures afford a striking illustration, as the bulk of the goods bought was of the grey (unbleached) variety and appreciable reductions in price produced very little increase in demand, thus showing that consumption was limited almost entirely to minimum clothing requirements.

The total imports of cotton manufactures decreased in value from R102 crores in 1920-21 to R57 crores in 1921-22, as compared with R66 crores in 1913-14, despite the fact that the prices of all classes of goods were more than double prewar prices. These values represent respectively 30, 21 and 36 per cent of India's total imports during each

of the years specified. Particulars of the different classes of cotton manufactures are given below with values during the past three years and the prewar year :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	4,36	13,58	11,51
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25,43	22,52	26,45	22,65
White (bleached)	14,29	15,96	21,90	12,67
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17,86	12,75	34,57	7,59
Fents of all descriptions	54	53	86	25
TOTAL PIECE GOODS	58,14	51,76	83,78	43,16
Hosiery	1,20	1,45	1,91	63
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	47	10
Thread	39	50	91	72
Other sorts	1,52	84	1,47	82
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	59,08	1,02,12	56,94

Imports of cotton twist and yarn again increased considerably in quantity from 47 million lbs in 1920-21 to 57 million lbs as compared with an average of 42 million lbs in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14. Average values decreased considerably from R2-13-11 in 1920-21 to R2-0-3 in 1921-22 as compared with annas 15-1 in 1913-14. The following table compares the quantities of imported yarn with quantities produced in Indian mills over a period of years :—

	Imports	Indian mills production						Imports	Indian mills production
			lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	Year	1913-14 (pre-war)	.		
Annual average—					"	1914-15	.		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776				.	.	44,171	682,777
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757			"	1915-16	.	42,864	651,985
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	660,227			"	1916-17	.	40,427	722,425
					"	1917-18	.	29,530	681,107
					"	1918-19	.	19,400	660,576
					"	1919-20	.	38,095	615,040
					"	1920-21	.	15,097	635,760
					"	1921-22	.	47,333	660,003
								57,125	692,313

The following table compares by counts the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in the Indian mills :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
Cotton twist and yarn Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,893	458	431,188	7,591	443,471	6,961	469,370
,, 21 to 25	896	123,995	340	132,815	432	148,473	1,219	150,579
,, 26 to 30	3,696	42,999	667	50,842	3,757	50,613	4,238	52,583
,, 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	6,852	17,080	22,842	15,024	26,741	16,900
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	3,592	3,560	5,020	2,067	8,881	2,389
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	1,288	—	4,244	—	5,746	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	1,900	275	3,447	355	3,339	492
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	15,097	635,760	47,333	660,003	57,125	692,313

There was again a striking increase in imports of 31's and over, from 28 million lbs in 1920-21 to 36 million lbs in 1921-22—this is the class of yarn most suited to handlooms and it is noticeable that very little of the increase in total

production of the Indian mills was of the higher counts. The sum-total of imports and production exceeded the figure for 1913-14 by 22 million lbs. Of the imports 70 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 26 per cent from Japan. The corresponding percentages were for 1920-21, 49 and 43, for 1919-20, 81 and 13, and for 1913-14, 86 and 2. During the year under review Japanese yarn exporters concentrated more on the Chinese market, about which a reference is invited to the corresponding section in Chapter III.

Among imported cotton piecegoods the most striking feature was the preponderance of grey goods and the very small quantity of coloured, printed and dyed goods imported. The following table compares the imports of grey, white, and coloured goods during each of the last nine years in million yards and it illustrates strikingly both the reduction in total demand and the concentration on the cheapest and most economical class, namely, grey goods :—

		Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
Year 1913-14	.	Million yards 1,534.2	Million yards 793.3	Million yards 831.8
" 1914-15	.	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
" 1915-16	.	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
" 1916-17	.	847.0	589.8	454.9
" 1917-18	.	625.5	502.3	395.6
" 1918-19	.	583.4	286.6	227.3
" 1919-20	.	533.3	322.0	208.3
" 1920-21	.	580.2	421.8	489.3
" 1921-22	.	635.6	306.2	138.3

The following table showing the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods during the last four years and in 1913-14 illustrates the fact that considerably reduced price quotations were unable to stimulate demand :—

Declared value per Yard.

	Cotton Piece goods.	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Grey (unbleached) .	.	0 2 8	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 8
White (bleached) .	.	0 2 11	0 7 4	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 6 7
Coloured, printed, or dyed .	.	0 3 5	0 8 4	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 9

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in million yds.) of imports during 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1921-22 :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22
Dhutis, saris and scarves	800.1	291.2	383.4	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104.3	35.7	31.9	Dhutis, saris and scarves, Cambries, etc.	115.2	42.4	23.2
Jacquets, madas, polalams, mulis, etc.	150.4	39.1	55.2	Jacquets, madas, polalams, mulis, etc.	307.0	105.5	144.0	Jacquets, madas, polalams, mulis, etc.	113.6	54.3	17.7
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	181.0	129.4	Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	108.5	48.2	Shirtings	152.6	71.6	25.0
Sheetings	45.2	46.4	50.2	Nainsooks	204.7	121.7	67.6	Prints and chintz	200.7	114.7	28.7
Drills and jeans	21.3	17.6	16.1	Drills and jeans	5.7	6.3	2.0	Drills and jeans	30.0	19.3	9.6
Other sorts	10.8	4.0	1.3	Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	8.9	1.5	Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	13.5	3.7
				Twills	8.3	13.4	3.3	Twills	31.4	31.2	5.8
				Other sorts	31.0	21.8	7.7	Other sorts	159.6	142.3	24.0
TOTAL	1,534.2	580.2	635.6	TOTAL	793.3	421.8	306.2	TOTAL	831.8	480.3	138.3

While dhutis and saris were taken in appreciably larger quantities than in 1920-21, the imports of long cloth and shirtings and twills were as markedly reduced.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports during 1913-14 and each of the last three years :—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

	1913-14		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods grey	98.8	.5	87.1	11.8	72.4	25.9	82.8	13.1
" " white	98.5	..	96.6	9.0	96.9	9.9	97.8	.6
" " coloured	92.6	.2	89.9	5.0	91.8	3.3	88.0	3.6

Compared with last year the United Kingdom has considerably improved her position in Indian markets *vis-a-vis* Japan. Under grey goods a striking feature of the year was the importation of 21 million yards from the United States as compared with 8 million yards in 1920-21 and 5 million yards in 1919-20 and an average of 10 million yards in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14. A certain amount of grey cloth, both imported and Indian mill-made, was sold upcountry as Khaddar. But this was a very minor factor in the increased demand for grey goods. Imports of white and coloured goods from the Netherlands were reduced but she improved her position *vis-a-vis* other countries. Switzerland lost ground in both classes, imports of white goods from that country being very small.

The following represent the shares of the principal countries in the aggregate import trade in piecegoods to India :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	97.1	90.3	85.6	87.6
Japan	.3	7.0	11.3	8.3
United States	.3	.9	.9	2.1
Netherlands	.8	.7	.9	1.1
Other countries	1.5	1.1	1.3	.9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Imports of hosiery decreased markedly from Rs 1,91 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs 63 lakhs in 1921-22, of which Japan supplied Rs 45 lakhs.

Sugar, which in 1920-21 fell back to fourth place in India's import trade, resumed in 1921-22 its 1913-14 position of third, with a total import value of Rs 27½ crores, to cotton manufactures (Rs 57 crores) and machinery (Rs 35 crores). And India resumed her pre-war normal position as the third largest importer of sugar in the world, the United States of America and the United Kingdom being, as usual, the largest and second largest. During the last two years India has been brought more directly in touch with world sugar-markets at New York and London than she had been for many years past. In 1920-21, owing to fears of serious shortage and anticipation of considerably increased consumption following the introduction of prohibition, American dealers feverishly bought up surplus stocks in all parts of the world. Prices soared to unprecedented heights and for some time raw sugar prices in America were higher than those of refined sugar. These high prices led India to curtail her purchases and even to re-export Java and Mauritius sugars to America and Europe. For these reasons, stocks of sugar in India were exceptionally low at the beginning of the year under review.

During the period of high prices in 1920 increased areas of sugar-cane were planted in Cuba and many new factories erected. In the early part of 1921, when the American sugar-boom had spent itself and it became clear that demand had been considerably overestimated, heavy stocks hung on the hands of American dealers and the over-stimulated production of Cuba brought world prices down with a run. Cuban sugar not only flooded its normal markets but found its way into markets further afield and forced Java sugar to restrict itself to its regular markets in the East. For these reasons ample supplies of Java sugar were available at steadily falling prices and imports from that source were three times as great as last year and exceeded the pre-war average. Of the Java sugar imports (including imports from the Straits Settlements, which are merely forwarding agents for Java sugar), amounting to 628,400 tons, Bengal took 348,700 tons or 55 per cent, Bombay 92,200 tons or 15 per cent, Karachi 158,600 tons or 25 per cent, Madras 10,600 tons or 2 per cent and Burma 18,300 tons or 3 per cent.

The British Royal Commission on Sugar Supply brought its operations to a close at the end of February 1921 and this released Mauritius sugar supplies from control. The Mauritius crop was a bumper one and, although imports from that source during the first half of the year were comparatively small, from October onwards they reached the high figure of 55,600 tons. Total imports from Mauritius increased from 11,600 tons in 1920-21 to 61,600 tons in 1921-22, of which 89 per cent was received at Bombay and nearly 11 per cent at Karachi. This figure was, however, still below the pre-war average.

The principal sources of India's foreign sugar supplies are shown in the following table :—

Imports of Sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

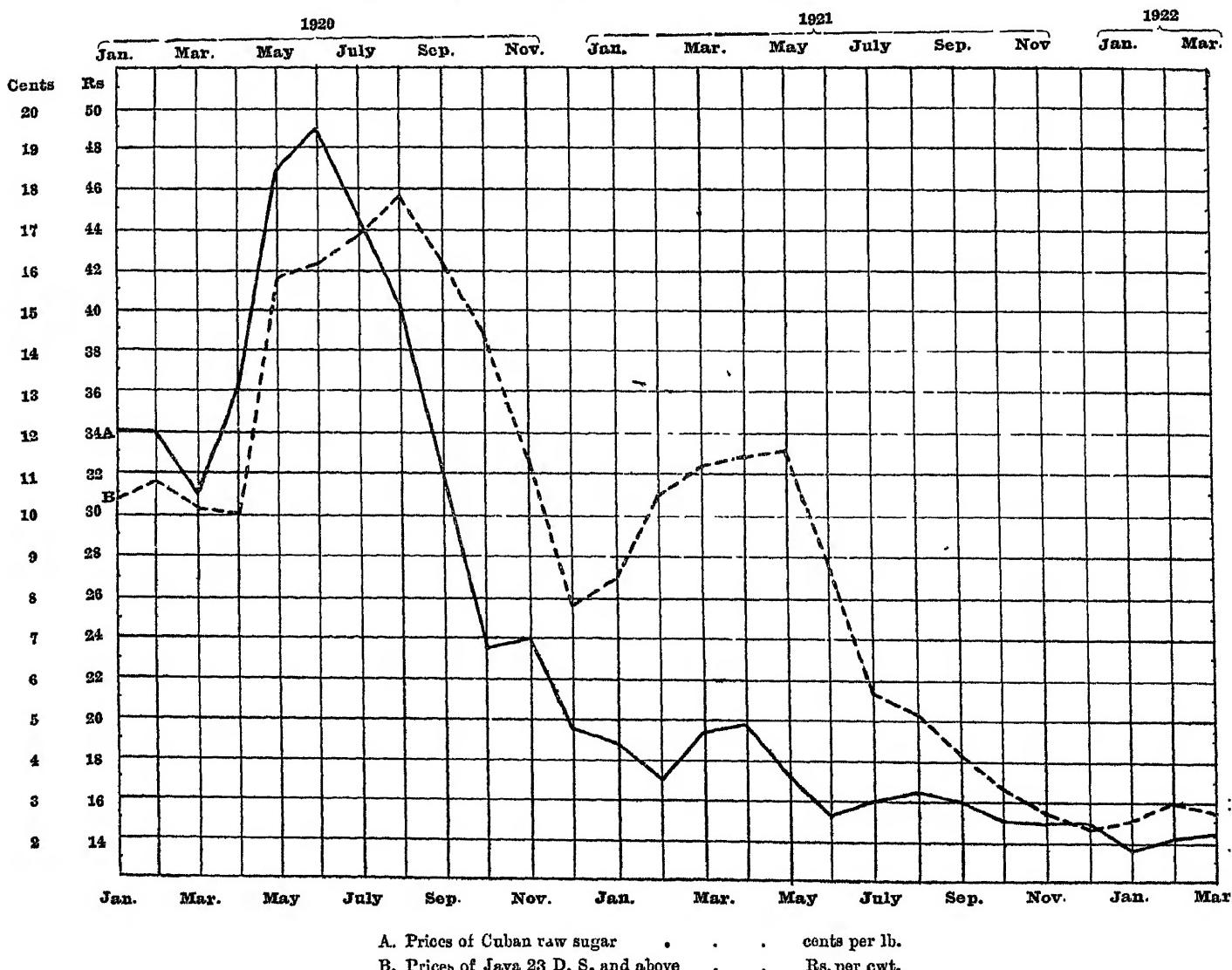
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	363,100	349,600	201,600	623,300
Mauritius	139,600	77,200	23,500	11,600	61,600
Straits Settlements	2,900	62,100	18,100	9,000	5,100
China (including Hongkong)	1,500	2,900	12,100	5,900	4,400
Egypt	100	900	3,300	4,200	200
Japan	100	400	1,400	100	600
Germany	700	...	...	100	100
Austria Hungary	74,000	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	1,800	2,000
Belgium	...	...	500	1,600	12,800
United States	...	100	100	200	12,800
Other countries	1,100	...	100	1,000	4,700
TOTAL (all countries)	Tons	803,000	506,700	408,700	236,900
Value (Rs lakhs)		14.29	15.37	21.84	16.99
					26.78

It will be noticed therefrom that imports from China decreased still further and that Egypt this year fell to her normal pre-war position of unimportance as a supplier of sugar to this market. Imports of beet sugar increased from

1,766 tons to 13,700 tons, of which Bombay took 7,700 tons and Karachi 5,900, the principal sources of supply being Belgium and the Netherlands. A striking feature of the year was the first appearance in Indian markets of American refined sugar, of which 1,830 tons were received in March, and a further 9,200 tons during April and May 1922, the bulk being imported at Karachi. The explanation of this has been given above and, so far as one can see at present, this is not likely to develop into a permanent feature of the Indian import trade.

The average declared value per cwt of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, which had reached its zenith of R35-14 in the previous year fell to R18-11, a decrease of 48 per cent. In order to see the relation of prices in India to general world-prices it is interesting to compare in the following chart monthly prices during 1920-22 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the average net values of imported sugar, Java 23 D. S. and above in India.

Chart showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of average net values of Java 23 D.S. and above in India from January 1920 to March 1922.



Prices fell steadily (except for a slight rally in July) from April 1921, when for Java and Mauritius sugars the Calcutta market prices were R26-8 and R26 per maund and Bombay R39-4 and R39-6 per cwt, until December which marked the lowest level of the year, with Calcutta prices for Java and Mauritius sugars R12-8 and R12-2 per maund and Bombay prices R19-4 and R19-6 per cwt respectively. In January and February prices improved somewhat and at the end of the year stood in Calcutta at R15-4 and R15 per maund and in Bombay at R24 and R23-2 per cwt respectively. The year closed with comparatively heavy stocks and a quiet tone in all markets.

Re-exports amounted to 32,600 tons as compared with 72,600 tons last year. Of this quantity 18,600 tons were exported to Arabia, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and Mesopotamia, and 2,800 tons to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba. Last year's striking feature of re-exports to America and Europe did not reappear, but towards the end of the year prices in Java rose sufficiently above those in Indian markets to lead to the re-export of 1,950 tons to that destination.

The area under cultivation in India decreased from 2,576,000 acres to 2,395,000 acres, but production of sugar increased from 2,522,000 tons in 1920-21 to 2,599,000 tons in 1921-22.

64,400 tons of molasses were imported as compared with 105,200 tons last year. The whole of this quantity came from Java, both Mauritius and Japan having ceased to export to this country. [In the five years preceding the war the net imports of molasses averaged 93,000 tons.] Over 45,000 tons were produced in India by large factories and about 50,000 tons by small establishments. There are no exports of molasses, which are mainly used for the distillation of rum and curing tobacco.

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—In 1920-21 imports of iron and steel usurped from sugar the second place in order of importance, owing to the shortage of supplies during the war. In the year under review imports of machinery and railway plant showed considerable increases but imports of iron and steel sections fell markedly. Machinery imports valued at R35 crores were second only to cotton manufactures (R57 crores), sugar was third (R27½ crores), iron and steel fourth (R21 crores), with railway plant (R19 crores) not very far behind.

Iron and steel.—The world's production of iron and steel in 1921 was the lowest for over a decade. The world's output of pig iron in 1921 was estimated at 36 million tons compared with 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1920 and 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1913, and the world's output of steel in 1921 was estimated at 41 million tons compared with 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1920 and 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1913. The general trade slump affected the industry throughout the world, and the coal-miners' strike in the United Kingdom from April to June temporarily paralysed the industry in that country and rendered their production for the year the lowest that has been recorded since 1850, in the case of pig iron, and since 1893, in the case of steel, this notwithstanding that the steel-producing capacity of the country had been increased by nearly 50 per cent during the war. The iron and steel exports of the five leading nations, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, aggregated 8 million tons in 1921 compared with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1920 and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1913, thus showing the world-wide character and severity of the trade depression. Germany was the only country whose output in 1921 exceeded that of 1920, but it was even then less than half her normal production before the war. Her pig iron output in 1921 was estimated at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons compared with 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1920 and 19 million tons in 1913, and her steel output was estimated at 9 million tons in 1921 compared with 8 million tons in 1920 and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1913. French output was approximately the same as in 1920 and about 60 per cent of the pre-war figure. Belgian output decreased by about 25 per cent. That of Central Europe increased by 10 per cent but was still only about half the pre-war figure. It will be seen, therefore, that the Continent produced a very much higher percentage of the total world-production in 1921 than in 1920, and this fact was reflected markedly in the importations into India. Most of the Continental countries had considerable quantities of war-scrap available for re-manufacture. Standards of living were much lower, measured in sterling, than in the United Kingdom and the United States, and in the case of Germany, owing to depreciation of the mark, her goods automatically became cheaper and cheaper in overseas markets. These various causes led to successive drastic cuts in prices and a great deal of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium. It is difficult to know how much of the iron and steel consigned from Belgium was actually produced in Germany. Towards the end of the year supplies from Germany became irregular, delays great, and dates of delivery uncertain. Belgian supplies suffered from the same defects, though not so markedly. And the rush to place orders on the Continent was to some extent stemmed, the promptness and certainty of supply of British goods counterbalancing higher prices. The following tables show monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany:—

Pig Iron.

[In tons.]

	Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1921				
April	.	112	..	..
May	.	162	..	..
June	.	289	60	..
July	.	3,075	260	..
August	.	215	1,165	..
September	.	340	1,453	..
October	.	25	490	100
November	.	1,039	1,694	150
December	.	281	1,760	100
1922				
January	.	785	2,891	..
February	.	772	1,176	146
March	.	763	2,543	676

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1921				
April	.	1,12,67	22,13	4,60
May	.	85,88	24,59	3,75
June	.	90,02	42,34	1,46
July	.	48,87	38,73	2,37
August	.	50,61	42,38	10,58
September	.	52,66	21,63	13,22
October	.	1,00,29	16,45	13,93
November	.	1,11,81	15,42	11,84
December	.	90,04	21,76	12,16
1922				
January	.	1,29,33	23,50	15,16
February	.	1,20,72	23,38	16,89
March	.	1,28,86	33,57	16,70

Table No. 19 shows the quantities and values of the importations of the different classes of iron and steel manufactures in the last three years and before the war. It will be noticed that the total value decreased from ₹31,29 lakhs to ₹21,13 lakhs, a decrease of 32 per cent, and that the chief declines were in bars, rods and angles; sheets and plates, other than galvanised; beams, pillars and nails; screws and rivets; while imports of galvanised sheets and plates increased from 67 to 88 thousand tons. The average recorded values for the year show decreases up to 42 per cent from the average of 1920-21, as will be seen from the same table.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £7-10-0 at the beginning of April 1921 and £4-10-0 at the end of March 1922, corresponding rates for Belgian pig being £6-10-0 and £4-10-0. British angles fell from £17-10-0 to £9-2-6 and Belgian angles from £11 to £9. Correspondingly Indian prices fell steadily throughout the year and were at the close from 30 to 50 per cent below the opening rates.

The feature of the year's trade was the high proportion of total imports which came from the Continent, Belgium supplying the exceptionally high figure of 26 per cent and Germany 10 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom

fell from 198 thousand tons to 280 thousand tons, which was less than half the figure for 1913-14. Imports from the United States fell from 113 to 81 thousand tons but this was still nearly four times her pre-war figure. The following table gives further particulars :—

	From the United Kingdom				From Germany				From Belgium				From the United States				From Japan				From Other Countries				TOTAL
	Ton		Share		Tons		Share		Ton		Share		Tons		Share		Ton		Share		Tons		TOTAL		
	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	
1913-14 .	609	39.9	200	19.0	173	17.0	22	2.2	..	..	14	1.4	1,018												
1918-19 .	77	42.5	..	..	..	..	76	42.0	15	8.3	13	7.2	181												
1919-20 .	269	63.0	1	.2	13	3.1	135	31.6	2	.5	7	1.6	427												
1920-21 .	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	113	15.9	1	.1	16	2.2	712												
1921-22 .	230	43.7	60	9.8	180	26.1	84	13.7	..	..	29	4.7	613												

(And a reference is invited also to Table No. 20).

Other metals—Imports of aluminium decreased from 62,600 cwts valued at R87½ lakhs in 1920-21 to 42,000 cwts valued at R55 lakhs in 1921-22. Similarly brass imports decreased from 561,600 cwts to 314,400 cwts in quantity and from R4,31 lakhs to R1,83 lakhs in value—chiefly mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. And copper imports (chiefly wrought) fell from 11,100 tons to 8,150 tons in quantity and from R2,61 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs in value. Lead (which consists largely of sheets for tea chests) fell from 76,000 cwts in 1920-21 to 51,000 cwts in 1921-22 and in value from R26 lakhs to R16½ lakhs, practically all from the United Kingdom.

Machinery and Millwork.—The considerable increase under this head has already been mentioned. The total value of importations increased from R24 crores in 1920-21 to R35½ crores in 1921-22 as compared with R8½ crores in 1913-14. Imports of machinery can only be estimated by value and consequently the lower rates of exchange ruling in 1921-22 as compared with 1920-21 tend to exaggerate the increase in importations, and the great difference in costs renders comparison with pre-war figures almost nugatory. Large orders for machinery were placed in the post-war industrial boom. Engineering works in Great Britain and America took time to adapt themselves to peace conditions and in 1920 more orders were placed than the works could possibly cope with. During the latter part of 1920 and in 1921 British factories were again working in more or less normal conditions and the outstanding orders were pushed through. This resulted in very large importations, particularly of textile and electrical machinery. The value of cotton machinery imported rose from R3,67 lakhs to R7,61 lakhs (of which spinning and weaving machinery accounted for R4,58 and R2,26 lakhs respectively), jute machinery increased from R2,78 lakhs to R4,32 lakhs, and total textile machinery from R6,73 lakhs to R12,82 lakhs, of which 97 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Imports of electrical machinery rose from R2,19 lakhs to R3,90 lakhs, of which 76 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The importations of boilers also rose from R1,59 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs, of which 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom, and there were increased importations of prime movers other than locomotives (R2,49 lakhs), oil crushing (R14 lakhs), sugar (R88 lakhs) and paper-mill machinery (R31 lakhs). Agricultural (R11 lakhs) and tea-making machinery (R27 lakhs), metal-working machinery including machine tools (R1,24½ lakhs), sewing machines (R29 lakhs) and type-writers (R18 lakhs), all showed decreases. The following table shows the relative importance of the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan in meeting India's requirements of machinery and mill work :—

Imports of Machinery and Millwork including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

		1913-14 (pre-war year)		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
		R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .		7,41	90	6,40	67	19,02	79	20,46	83.0
United States . . .		27	3	2,87	30	4,20	17	4,68	13.2
Japan . . .		2	...	9	1	12	.5	4	.1
Other countries . . .		56	7	22	2	75	3.5	1,31	3.7
TOTAL . .		8,26	100	9,58	100	24,09	100	35,49	100

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—Imports under this head on private and Government account combined were valued at R21,33 lakhs in 1921-22 as compared with R16,48 lakhs in 1919-20 and R14,06 lakhs in 1913-14. Large orders were placed on account of post-war reconstruction and replacements, but a considerable amount of this 50 per cent excess over the value of the importations in 1913-14 must be ascribed to higher prices. A statement of the detailed trade during the last three years and the average figures during and before the war will be found in table No. 6.

The orders were placed in the United Kingdom and the United States in the following proportions :—

		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
		R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .		69		96		97	
United States . . .		30		1		1	

Motor cars and Motor cycles.—At the beginning of the year the market for motor vehicles was in a state of extreme satiety after the excessive importations of the two preceding years. In 1913-14, 2,880 motor cars were imported valued at R1,13 lakhs. In 1918-19 the number was 400 valued at R10 lakhs. This jumped to 9,925 in 1919-20 valued at R2,63 lakhs and further to 15,432 cars valued at R7,82 lakhs in 1920-21. In the year under review imports numbered 2,895 valued at R1,74 lakhs. Of these 790 came from the United Kingdom, 576 from Canada and 802

from the United States of America. Bengal took 35 and Bombay 33 per cent of the total. The following are the statistics of the trade during the past nine years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	1,669	868	111	232	2,880
" 1914-15	1,350	510	54	91	2,005
" 1915-16	787	2,136	126	72	3,121
" 1916-17	489	4,169	62	58	4,778
" 1917-18	39	1,222	1	20	1,282
" 1918-19	21	368	...	11	400
" 1919-20	448	9,353	3	121	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	192	2,579	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	158	1,145	2,895

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

The number of imported motor cycles was 734 valued at R9 lakhs as compared with 5,179 valued at R53½ lakhs in 1920-21 and 2,332 valued at R17 lakhs in 1919-20. The United Kingdom supplied 74 per cent and the United States of America 13 per cent. The number of motor waggons imported similarly fell from 2,885 to 580, of which 275 came from Canada, 135 from the United Kingdom, 106 from the United States and 37 only from Italy. The total value of motor cars, motor cycles and motor waggons and accessories imported was R2,72 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with R12,34 lakhs in 1920-21 and R3,93 lakhs in 1919-20. The number of motor cars registered up to the end of March 1922 was 37,903, of motor cycles 13,997 and heavy motor vehicles 3,666. The following statement shows the number of different kinds of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India upto the 31st March 1922 :—

	Motor cars	Motor cycles including motor scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
Bengal Presidency	Number 9,934	Number 2,111	Number 693	Number 12,738
Bombay	7,430	1,893	642	9,965
Madras City	4,442	1,670	117	6,229
Madras Presidency (except Madras City)	1,492	1,022	328	2,842
Burma	3,915	1,734	347	5,996
United Provinces (Allahabad)	3,250	1,503	577	5,330
Punjab (Lahore)	2,675	1,663	552	4,890
Bihar and Orissa	1,721	554	167	2,442
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	808	689	47	1,544
Central Provinces (Nagpur)	933	506	34	1,473
Sind (Karachi)	756	434	114	1,304
Assam	340	110	23	473
Delhi(a)	152	68	20	240
Ajmer-Morwara	55	40	5	100
TOTAL	37,903	13,997	3,666	55,566

(a) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the financial year 1921-22.

Tyres for motors and motor cycles amounted to 127,587 in number and R96 lakhs in value which was approximately the same as in 1919-20, but a considerable decrease from the imports in 1920-21. There was a slight increase in the supplies from France, but supplies from the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy all decreased. The number of imported tubes for motor tyres fell correspondingly to 137,582 valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 257,644 valued at R29 lakhs in the previous year and 121,744 valued at R20 lakhs in 1919-20—the fall in the average cost per tube is noticeable.

The motor-car habit had been steadily growing in India before the war. During the war she was starved of supplies. After the armistice, therefore, there was present in India a large unsatisfied demand backed by a considerable accumulation of purchasing power. Practically all the motor-manufacturing works in Europe and many of those in America had turned their efforts to war-work, and it was some time before those works could be sufficiently re-organised to cope with the enormous demand for cars. Supplies of any cars were very difficult to obtain throughout 1919-20 and even in the countries of manufacture it was not until the autumn of 1920 that supply was able to overtake demand. At the same time, in India, the insistent demand from purchasers and the high prices which second-hand cars were fetching had led importers to over-estimate to a serious extent the size of the real demand. In addition to this genuine over-estimation of the demand, both old-established firms and new ventures placed large speculative orders. And the consequent importation of more than 25,000 cars in two years left very heavy stocks on the hands of dealers at the opening of the year under review. Meanwhile the trade slump had set in and many who had swelled the ranks of enquirers in 1919 and the early part of 1920 were in 1921 no longer in a position to purchase. By that time also the prices of motor cars were falling steadily and many who intended to buy were inclined to wait for lower levels. With an opening stock which was variously estimated as likely to take about one to two years to work off, steadily falling prices, and markedly reduced purchasing power of consumers, the striking fall in importations was not surprising. The increases of duty, to 20 per cent in March 1921 and to 30 per cent in March 1922, tempered the fall in c.i.f. costs and eased the task of dealers in disposing of accumulated stocks. At the time of writing, there is a somewhat more hopeful feeling in the motor-market and there are signs that the glut is being worked off and that new demand is beginning to arise.

Hardware.—This class includes a number of items such as tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, agricultural implements, etc. The average value of the trade during the five years preceding the war had been a little over R3 crores. In 1919-20 it amounted to R4½ crores, in 1920-21 R9 crores, and in 1921-22 R6 crores. But shortage of

supplies during the war, and high prices subsequently, account for the high values of imports during the last three years. Of the total imports of hardware R3,68 lakhs or 62 per cent came from the United Kingdom, R1,03 lakhs or 17 per cent from the United States, R61 lakhs or 10 per cent from Germany, and R21 lakhs or 4 per cent from Japan (mainly enamelled ware). The following table compares these percentages with those of previous years:—

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	47	58	62
United States	10	30	25	17
Japan	1	17	8	4
Germany	18	... 6	3	10
Other countries	14		6	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Imports of *cutlery* in 1921-22 fell from last year's high figure of R55 lakhs to R17 lakhs, as compared with the pre-war average of R22 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 42 per cent in 1920-21 to 52 per cent. Germany replaced the United States and supplied 30 per cent, while the share of the latter decreased from 31 to 3 per cent.

The value of *electro-plated ware* decreased from R15½ lakhs in 1920-21 to R11½ lakhs in 1921-22, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)			
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	
IMPORT OF KEROSENE OIL.	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	45,584	35,641	40,186
Borneo	20,815	27,141	13,336	6,311
Persia	2,303	15,531	3,926	..
Straits Settlements	2,340	5,879	3,468	..
Russia	1,079	..	819	..
Other countries	2	..	2	1
TOTAL	68,850	94,135	57,192	46,498

gallons of kerosene oil in 1919-20 combined with increased production in Burma had made good the shortage brought about by war conditions. During 1920-21 the imports contracted to 57 million gallons and in 1921-22 this figure fell further to 46½ million gallons, as compared with 69 millions in 1913-14. The declared values were R6,62 lakhs in 1919-20, R4,31 lakhs in 1920-21 and R3,46 lakhs in 1921-22, the average declared value during the year under review being 11 annas 11 pies per gallon. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper increased to 116 million gallons as compared with 100 millions in 1920-21 and 104 millions in 1919-20. Of the foreign supplies the United States contributed over 40 million gallons or 86 per cent and Borneo 6 millions or nearly 14 per cent. Particulars are given in the margin.

Increased demands for fuel oil on account of railways, steamships and industrial enterprise in India steadily raised the importations which were 34 million gallons in 1919-20, to 48 millions in 1920-21 and 58 millions in 1921-22. Imports from Persia have increased strikingly, from 20 million gallons in 1919-20 to 24½ millions in 1920-21 and 51 millions in 1921-22, while imports from Borneo fell from 17 millions in 1920-21 to 2 millions in 1921-22. Imports of lubricating and batching oils decreased somewhat. Importations of foreign motor spirit were negligible compared with coastwise imports from Burma which amounted to 17 million gallons as compared with 9 millions in 1919-20 and 16 millions in 1920-21. Statistics of the imports of each variety of mineral oil are as follows:—

Imports of Mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	£ 7,766	34,135	48,163	58,172
Kerosene—				
In bulk	52,976	83,650	48,949	41,345
In tins	15,874	8,485	8,243	5,153
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	94,135	57,192	46,498
Lubricating oils	14,953	14,688	18,560	16,899
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	16	2	1
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	..	..	..
Other kinds	3,416	1,521	1,478	1,400
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	144,495	125,395	122,970

World-prices of kerosene had a downward trend during the year under review. This was reflected in a mid-year reduction in the prices of some brands and in a general reduction at the end of the year. The price of Chester oil was R10-12-6 per case (8 gallons) from April to February, and fell to R10-3-6 in March. Elephant oil was R8-4-6 per unit of 8 gallons from April to September, R8-0-6 from October to February, and fell to R7-7-6 in March. The fall in prices in March would have been greater but for the levy of a general duty from the first of March of one anna per gallon, that is to say, the import duty was increased from one anna six pies per gallon to two annas six pies and an excise duty of one anna per gallon was imposed.

Paper and pasteboard.—Fear of a paper shortage in 1920 led to the placing of very large orders in that year, and when these came forward in the early part of 1921 Indian markets became overstocked to a most disastrous extent. At the same time paper markets all over the world were experiencing serious depression. All the chief producing countries had bought their raw materials at high prices, and, unable to find markets for their goods, were prepared to

supply at prices which were well below the cost of production. This state of affairs led to the most drastic cutting of prices in India and total importations fell from R7½ crores in 1920-21 to R2½ crores in 1921-22. Printing paper is always the chief item and this fell from 28,000 tons, valued at R2 85 lakhs to 11,000 tons, valued at R73½ lakhs. Imports of writing paper and envelopes fell from R2 crores to R48 lakhs, paper manufactures from R40½ lakhs to R22 lakhs, other kinds of paper including packing paper from R1,55 lakhs to R62 lakhs, and pasteboard, millboard and card-board from R46 lakhs to R29 lakhs. The production of Indian paper-mills in 1921 amounted to 28,700 tons as compared with 29,400 tons in 1920 and 31,000 tons in 1919. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56·2	37·4	42·6	47·7
Norway	3·1	12·2	17·2	9·6
United States	·8	25·3	12·0	5·8
Sweden	3·2	4·3	9·1	8·6
Japan	1·0	11·6	5·7	3·7
Germany	17·3	...	2·6	7·9
Austria	8·3	·2	·1	·3·
Hungary		8·1	9·0	
Other countries			10·2	16·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the United Kingdom has increased her share and that Germany is coming to the fore again. Japanese imports declined still further.

Despite the heavy stocks of paper on hand and consequent slackness of demand, the imports of wood pulp increased slightly from 9,400 tons in 1920-21 to 9,600 in the year under review, of which Norway and Sweden together supplied 38 per cent (as compared with 56 per cent in 1920-21). The United Kingdom is beginning to regain her pre-war trade and supplied 25 per cent, the German share fell from 19 to 14 per cent, and Canada also supplied 11 per cent.

Silk, raw and manufactured.—As might have been expected in a year of severe trade depression, the imports of silk piece-goods decreased markedly, from 22½ million yards, valued at over R4 crores, to 14 million yards, valued at R2½ crores, of which Japan contributed R1,22 lakhs, China R1,01 lakhs, and the United Kingdom R4 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were R2,20, R1,65 and R11 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials, which come chiefly from the United Kingdom, France and Italy, declined similarly from R51 lakhs in 1920-21 to R17 lakhs in 1921-22. Imports of raw silk fell from 19½ lakhs of lbs valued at R1,63 lakhs to 16 lakhs of lbs valued at R1,32 lakhs, the bulk of the supplies being, as usual, from China and Hongkong.

Chemicals.—The total imports of chemicals into India declined in value from R2,66 lakhs to R1,91 lakhs. The decrease was due both to lower values and smaller quantities imported. The imports of sodium carbonate decreased slightly from R41 lakhs in 1920-21 to R39 lakhs in 1921-22, of bleaching powder from R36½ to R15½ lakhs, partly owing to increased local production, and of Sulphuric acid from R2½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The imports of all acids fell from R14½ lakhs last year to R5½ lakhs. Alum was imported to the extent of R7 lakhs and Aluminous sulphates R4½ lakhs, half the value of the previous year. Magnesium-chloride was imported to the value of nearly R4½ lakhs as compared with R8½ lakhs in 1920-21. Potassium compounds decreased from R7½ to R6 lakhs. Of the Soda compounds, sodium carbonate has already been mentioned. The imports of caustic soda decreased from R16½ to R13 lakhs, soda bicarbonate increased from R7½ to R11 lakhs, while soda bichromate remained stationary at R8 lakhs. Chloride of zinc decreased slightly from R5½ to R5 lakhs.

The total imports of sulphur fell from R22½ to R11 lakhs and the further decrease in Japan's share of these imports was marked. In 1918-19 she supplied 99 per cent of the importations, 79 per cent in 1919-20, 37 per cent in 1920-21, but in the year under review her share fell to 1 per cent or 90 tons. The chief sources of supply were the United States (2,900 tons), Italy (1,900 tons), and the United Kingdom (620 tons). The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total import trade in chemicals and the striking increase in Germany's share will be noticed :—

Percentage share of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	82·2	69·5	67·2	63·2	75·8	75·6	71·4
Germany	12·4	·7	...	...	...	...	2·8	11·9
United States	·3	2·9	4·5	10·7	5·7	6·6	8·2	5·6
Italy	5·2	4·6	5·6	·3	1·2	2·0	3·8	2·2
Japan	1·5	6·5	17·2	20·4	24·3	11·9	5·1	1·5
Other countries	5·9	3·1	3·2	1·4	5·6	3·7	4·5	7·4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of imported Drugs and Medicines decreased to R1,58 lakhs. Camphor came as usual in the largest quantity from Japan, which supplied 419,000 lbs out of a total of 688,000 lbs. Imports of quinine salts amounted to 62,900 lbs on private account and 40,700 lbs on Government account, giving a total of 103,600 lbs which was 23 per cent less than in 1920-21. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R20 lakhs as compared with R28 lakhs during the previous year. The United Kingdom accounted for R11 lakhs, the United States for about R4 lakhs, and Japan for half a lakh.

Liquors.—The total quantity of imported liquors fell from 5½ million gallons valued at R4,90 lakhs last year to 4½ million gallons valued at R3,77 lakhs. The fall is attributable partly to the large stocks which were held at the beginning of the year and partly to reduced consumption, owing both to the general reduction in purchasing-power

and also to the picketing of liquor-shops by political agitators. All the sub-headings showed decreases, but naturally they were more marked in the case of the more expensive liquors, such as wines, brandy, and liqueurs. Bombay, as usual, took the largest quantity but markedly less than last year, 1,549,000 gallons, valued at R1.29 lakhs, as compared with 2,348,000 gallons, valued at R1.80 lakhs, in 1920-21. The imports into Bengal fell slightly in quantity from 1,477,000 gallons to 1,358,000 gallons, but the value fell from R1.37 lakhs to R1.06 lakhs. Sind, Burma and Madras imported to the respective values of R60, R53 and R28 lakhs. 61 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, which decreased from over 3 million gallons, valued at R1.01 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 2½ million gallons, valued at R98 lakhs, in 1921-22, 2 million gallons or 69 per cent coming from the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese beer, which had exceeded 1 million gallons in 1918-19 and again in 1919-20, remained on the lower level of 1920-21, namely, a quarter of a million gallons. Practically all the beer imported in bulk came from the United Kingdom, but Germany and the Netherlands considerably increased their share of the trade in bottled beer. Imports from Germany under this head increased from 112,000 gallons, valued at R5 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 392,000 gallons, valued at R15 lakhs, while those from the Netherlands increased from 101,000 gallons, valued at R5 lakhs to 181,000 gallons, valued at R8 lakhs. The imports of bottled beer from the United Kingdom fell from 1,049,000 gallons, valued at R40 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 664,000 gallons, valued at R27½ lakhs. This is almost entirely attributable to the greater imports from Germany and the Netherlands. Spirits accounted for 33 per cent of the imports and wines 6 per cent. Imports of spirits decreased from over 2 million gallons, valued at R3 crores, in 1920-21 to 1½ million gallons, valued at nearly R2½ crores in the year under review. As usual, practically all the whisky imported came from the United Kingdom, but the imports fell from 736,000 to 590,000 gallons, although the value fell by very little more than a lakh, from R124.8 lakhs to R123.7 lakhs. Normal importations before the war were approximately 6½ lakhs of gallons for the year. Stocks at the beginning of the year were heavy and the higher duty and leaner purses tended to reduce consumption. Imports of brandy fell from 491,000 gallons, valued at R85 lakhs, to 248,000 gallons, valued at R49 lakhs, and as usual the bulk of these came from France. Here again the same factors were in operation, large stocks at the beginning of the year and loss of purchasing power tending to reduce consumption. Another factor assisting this tendency also was the restriction of credits by French export houses to Indian merchants. Total importations of wines fell from 396,000 gallons, valued at R61 lakhs, to 243,000 gallons, valued at R38½ lakhs. All the sub-heads showed decreases, except vermouth. The trade in wines is essentially a luxury trade and responded to the general trade depression.

Provisions.—This is a wide head covering a variety of items, such as (in order of importance) canned and bottled provisions, condensed milk, farinaceous and patent foods, biscuits and cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, cocoa and chocolate, pickles and sauces, isinglass, butter, ghee, vinegar and lard. The total value of imported provisions decreased from R3.61 lakhs in 1920-21 to R2.70 lakhs in the year under review. The figures of condensed milk are interesting. Before the war normal importations were about 100,000 cwts valued at about R32 lakhs. Imports decreased markedly during the war and in 1918-19 were as low as 42,000 cwts valued, however, at R28 lakhs. Importations in 1920-21 were 62,000 cwts valued at R45 lakhs and they increased in 1921-22 to 82,000 cwts valued at R64 lakhs. Sources of supply are also tending to swing back to the pre-war normal, when the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were the chief suppliers. In the year under review the United States of America supplied 26,000 cwts, the United Kingdom 17,000, and the Netherlands 18,000 as compared with 40,000, 8,000 and 2,000 cwts, last year. Imports of canned and bottled provisions decreased markedly, and, in the case of biscuits and cakes, the decrease was over 66 per cent. Farinaceous and patent foods increased slightly from 255,000 cwts to 274,000 cwts, but owing to lower prices the value fell from R71 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Bacon and hams increased in both quantity and value. The United Kingdom had the bulk of the trade in biscuits and cakes, pickles, bacon and hams, and vinegar. She improved her share in the trade in jams and jellies at the expense of Australia, but lost a great deal of the cocoa and chocolate trade to France and Switzerland. Under the heading of farinaceous foods 89 per cent (12,200 tons) came from the Straits Settlements, chiefly sago and sago flour.

Salt.—Before the war Bengal normally imported about 4½ to 5½ lakhs of tons and Burma about 60,000 tons. These figures fell during the war, but in 1920-21 importations into Bengal were 566,000 tons and into Burma 54,000 tons. In the year under review the former fell to 411,000 tons and the latter increased to 61,000 tons. The decrease in importations into Bengal was due partly to the movement in favour of Indian salt, as the result of which the consumption of Bombay and Madras salt in Bengal increased from 24,000 tons to 36,000 tons, and also to the fact that there were heavy stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Before the war the United Kingdom and Aden supplied about half and Spain, Egypt and Germany supplied the bulk of the remainder. During the war Egypt and Aden were the chief sources of supply. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment. It will be observed that Egypt and Aden still supply more than half, while Hamburg salt lost ground.

Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of Salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	25.3	29.9	29.0	31.6
Egypt	13.9	50.0	26.3	18.9	23.2
United Kingdom	22.5	9.5	18.3	14.9	15.2
Spain	15.0	3.8	13.6	10.9	13.0
Germany	8.8	...	...	16.3	8.7
Italian East Africa	8.1	11.4	11.9	8.7	8.2
Turkey, Asiatic	12.6	...	...	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	...	1.3	.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	420,800	446,200	621,000	472,400

The production of Indian salt in 1921 amounted to 1,377,000 tons as compared with 1,119,000 tons in 1920. The following table shows prices per 100 maunds at Calcutta month by month of Liverpool, Spanish, and Indian salt:—

		IMPORTED.		INDIAN.
		Liverpool (ex-duty)	Spanish (ex-duty)	Deshi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
		R	R	R
April 1921	.	110	110	75
May "	.	110	122.8	75
June "	.	130	141	80
July "	.	160	155	95
August "	.	138	153	97.8
September "	.	143	145	100
October "	.	118	125	100
November "	.	101	101	100
December "	.	101	104	85
January 1922	.	104	94	85
February "	.	112	125	95
March "	.	108	125	85

Other Articles. Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Gram, pulse, and flour	28	1,12	3,09	5	9.35
Coal, coke and patent fuel	11	24	13	30	5.85
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1,82	2,17	2,22	5.81	5.15
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	1,59	1,89	3.74	3.21
Glass and glassware	1,95	1,25	2,00	3.38	2.22
Matches	90	1,65	2,05	1,67	2.04
Spices	1,73	2,41	2,27	1,91	1.93
Fruits and vegetables	1,13	93	1,90	1,68	1.68
Tobacco	75	2,13	2,02	2,96	1.65
Paints and painters' materials	82	1,27	1,31	1,95	1.24
Woollen manufacturers	3,85	2,17	1,60	5.53	1.23
Wood and timber	87	1,00	1,58	1.49	1.15
Apparel	1,71	1,83	1,59	3.26	1.13
Soap	75	1,00	1,22	1,41	.80
Haberdashery and millinery	1,60	1,07	97	3.02	.63
Articles imported by post	2,44	4,96	3,94	7.13	4.10

A striking feature of the year was the large importation of wheat from Australia and the Pacific Coast of the United States amounting to 440,000 tons, valued at R9.14 lakhs. Notwithstanding the favourable monsoon of the previous year, the failure of the monsoon in 1920 resulted in a serious shortage of the Northern India wheat crop which necessitated not only the embargo on exports but also the stimulation of imports on Government and private account.

Importations of coal were abnormal, 1,489,000 tons as compared with 86,000 tons in 1920-21 and 532,000 tons in 1913-14. The bulk of this was imported at Bombay, which took 1,116,000 tons, and 209,000 tons were also imported at Rangoon. Pit-head prices of Indian coal tended to rise and at the same time there were sensational reductions of prices in the United Kingdom after the settlement of the coal strike. These reductions combined with very low freight rates enabled good quality Welsh coal to be delivered in Bombay at prices very little higher than Bengal coal and even in exceptional cases to undersell it. The latter was also hampered by transport difficulties between the collieries and the docks. Foreign coal began to be imported in large quantities from June onwards and reached a maximum in November. The following figures show the chief sources of supply and comparative figures for the previous year:—

	1920-21	1921-22
	(tons)	(tons)
United Kingdom	9,000	705,000
Natal	7,000	340,000
Portuguese East Africa	18,000	268,000
Australia	34,000	88,000
Japan	10,000	83,000

Instruments and apparatus consist chiefly of electrical (including telegraph and telephone) apparatus, exclusive, however, of electrical machinery, which is dealt with separately. The total value of electrical apparatus fell slightly from R4.18 lakhs in 1920-21 to R4.06 lakhs in 1921-22.

of this total R2.81 lakhs came from the United Kingdom and R80 lakhs from the United States of America. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Electric lines and parts thereof	R (lakhs) 21	R (lakhs) 40	R (lakhs) 55
" wires and cables	45	1,22	1,09
Telegraph and telephone instruments	6	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	11	24	28
Batteries	3	3	2
Carbons, electric (a)	—	1	1
Accumulators (a)	—	15	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches (a)	—	31	30
Meters	3	8	8
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	—	1	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	6	5	13
Unenumerated	60	1,63	1,46
TOTAL	1,55	4,18	4,06

(a) Separately recorded from April 1920

The import of synthetic dyes increased from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs but owing to lower prices the value fell from R3,36 lakhs to R2.92 lakhs. Imports of alizarine dyes increased from 4 to 6 million lbs, although their value increased only from R73 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Aniline dyes decreased from 7 to 6 million lbs and in value from R2,63 to R2,17 lakhs. The following statement shows the principal sources of supply with quantities and values during the last four years. It will be observed that Germany has increased her share of the dye-trade to a very considerable extent, partly at the expense of the United Kingdom but more particularly at the expense of the United States.

Imports of alizarine and aniline dyes.

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS				VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPLES			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From United Kingdom	2,698	3,552	3,459	2,956	54	53	94	78
" Germany . . . . .	... . . . .	90	3,653	5,850	...	1	1,17	1,38
" United States	875	1,918	2,013	741	51	55	76	27
" Belgium . . . . .	... . . . .	41	392	372	...	1	13	7
" Switzerland	153	516	318	697	9	28	15	22
" Other countries	49	8	786	974	3	...	21	20
TOTAL	3,775	6,125	10,621	11,593	1,17	1,38	3,36	2,92

The year opened with large stocks of cigarettes on hand and consumption falling. Duty was increased in March Cigarettes. 1921 and imports decreased from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs in quantity and from R2,56 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs in value --- an increase in the average value, however. The share of the United Kingdom decreased from 2,864,000 lbs to 2,300,000 lbs and in value from R1,35 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs. But the cheaper American cigarettes suffered very much more severely, importations from that source falling from R1,06 lakhs to R12 lakhs. And the share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 46 per cent to 84 per cent.

Imports of matches rose from 12 to 14 million gross in quantity and R1,67 to R2,04 lakhs in value. Japan Matches. still holds the first place with R1,85 lakhs, as compared with R17 lakhs from Sweden.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

Cotton.—As a result of the previous year's slump in the textile trade cotton sowings were much reduced in America and Egypt. The American crop was estimated finally at 10,425 thousand bales (400 lbs) as compared with 16,800 thousand in 1920 and 14,276 thousand in 1919, and the Egyptian crop was estimated at 817 thousand bales as compared with 1,431 thousand in 1920 and 1,380 thousand in 1919. The Indian crop, on the other hand, increased by 24 per cent, from 3,600 thousand bales (400 lbs), in 1920-21 to 4,479 thousand bales in 1921-22. The outstanding feature of the year in the world's cotton markets was that in 1921-22 consumption exceeded production to an even greater extent than production had exceeded consumption in 1920-21. Before the war consumption was normally about 26 million bales and in 1912-13 and 1913-14 had reached the high figure of 28 million bales. During the war it fell gradually to 22 millions and production contracted correspondingly. In 1919-20 consumption rose to 24 million bales but again in 1920-21 fell back to 21 million. Consequently in 1920-21 production, stimulated by the increased consumption of 1919-20, greatly exceeded that season's consumption, and the carry-over on August 1st 1921, was

estimated at the unprecedentedly high figure of 17 million bales. Total production in 1921-22 therefore shrank to the very low figure of 19 million bales. So far as information is available it seems as though consumption during the 1921-22 cotton season has reached the pre-war normal of 26 million bales, which is 7 million bales more than the season's production and will leave a carry-over of only 10 million bales, the normal pre-war figure. This improvement in demand led to a steady demand for Indian cotton at considerably higher prices than in 1920-21. The Liverpool quotation for Middling American at the beginning of April 1921 was 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. It remained fairly steady at that figure till July and firmed up a little at the close of the season. On the 2nd September the new season opened at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. owing to anticipation of crop shortage in America and this rose to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 4th October owing to the alarming under estimate of the American crop published by the Agricultural Bureau. As soon as fears of a serious shortage of American cotton were removed, prices fell sharply and Middling American stood at 11d. on December 2nd at which figure it remained fairly steady, the year closing with a quotation of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on March 31st. The same major movements are traceable in Indian prices, but they were from time to time exaggerated or obscured by highly speculative trading in the Bombay market. On April 2nd F. G. Broach was quoted at R259 per candy (784 lbs.). The failure in the previous month of a large speculator to meet his obligations had caused a crisis necessitating the fixing of minimum prices and confidence was shaken for some time, but steady investment-buying followed by good enquiry from Europe and Japan eased the situation and prices rose steadily during May, June and July, whilst August, the last month of the cotton year, saw the highest prices of the season. An unsatisfactory feature of the 1920-21 season was the poor demand for staple cotton partly owing to mills having largely covered their requirements by the importation of American cotton but partly due also to the unsatisfactory quality of certain crops. Consequently margins narrowed and as the result of a 'squeeze' in the Fine Oomras contract at the end of the season that style was quoted at a premium above Broach. This reversal of the normal position was due to speculation rather than to legitimate trade demand. The carry-over at the beginning of the new season was heavy but was eased by the sale to the Continent of considerable quantities of low grade cotton. Forward trading in F. G. Broach opened on August 24th, 1921, at R365. Prices rose rapidly to R445 on September 1st and, following the adverse Bureau report on the American crop, rose to R630 on the 4th October—well above Liverpool parity. Demand then fell away and, in sympathy with the sharp fall in London and New York prices consequent upon receipt of markedly more favourable reports on the American crop, Indian prices slumped heavily and Broach futures stood at R476 on 1st November, a decline in excess of the fall in American prices. A steady export demand then sprang up and prices rapidly recovered. Broach futures standing at R535 on 30th December. Thence onwards prices fell steadily, mainly owing to the failure of an attempt to corner the December-January Oomras contract, and on February 8th Broach stood at R382. From that date prices rose steadily and closed on the 31st March at R465. The position of the cotton market at the end of the year was healthier than for some time past. Despite a large carry-over and a crop of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bales with record arrivals into Bombay, a steady demand for export resulted in the season closing with only a normal stock of cotton in Bombay. During the season 1921-22 the premium for staple cotton was on the whole well maintained.

In November 1921 the transition of control of the Bombay cotton trade from the Cotton Contracts Board to the East India Cotton Association should have taken place, but as this could not be done effectively the Board was reconstituted and resumed control until the 31st May 1922. The East India Cotton Association as finally constituted, including the millowners' representatives, came into existence on July 20th, 1922. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, constituted at the end of March 1921, held its first meeting on July 17th and has since then been engaged in the promotion of measures for the improvement of Indian cotton growing and marketing.

Exports increased from 2,074 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 2,989 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of 2,407. Japan is always the principal consumer of Indian cotton and in the year under review 1,760 thousand bales went to that destination as compared with 939 in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 1,012. But, although the exports of Indian cotton to Japan increased considerably and India still supplies more than half of the cotton imported into Japan, two features of that trade are worthy of attention. Japan is making every effort to increase the amount of home-grown cotton available and the cotton output of Korea had increased in 1919 to 320 thousand bales from 150 thousand in 1916, from 1919 to 1921 the output remained steady, but it is estimated that the outturn in 1922 will be about 397 thousand bales, which is a further considerable increase and, from an Indian point of view, another disturbing feature is the steady increase in the importation into Japan of American cotton and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of total imports which India supplies, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Imports of raw cotton into Japan.

(in thousand piculs).

—	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
Total	6,702	6,201	7,919	7,839	8,738
From India	4,004	4,144	3,575	4,195	4,407
From United States of America	1,720	1,370	3,114	3,273	3,486
Percentage supplied by India	60%	67%	45%	54%	50%

NOTE.—These figures relate to calendar years.

This increase in the Japanese consumption of long staple cotton is reflected also in the Chinese yarn market, where Japan now concentrates on counts 16 and upwards and has left the lower counts to competition between local and Indian yarns.

1921-22 was a bad season for the Chinese cotton crop, owing to adverse climatic conditions. This was particularly the case in the area from which the Shanghai mills draw their supplies. And consequently China increased her purchases of Indian cotton from 192 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 435 in 1921-22. These figures are striking when compared with the pre-war average of 55 thousand bales, and, at the same time, exports of cotton from China are steadily decreasing. This increased consumption is due mainly to the development of the cotton-spinning industry at Shanghai which is dealt with at greater length under the heading of cotton yarn. Continental purchases of Indian cotton fell from 825 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 715 in 1921-22. For fuller figures of exports reference is invited to Table No. 32. It will be noticed that Germany has regained her position as the largest consumer in Europe of

Indian cotton and is third to Japan and China. Before the war she was ordinarily the second largest consumer. The following statement shows monthly fluctuations in the total exports of Indian cotton during the last three years:—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
April	.	129,800	283,900	255,100
May	.	106,400	282,800	295,400
June	.	125,600	197,500	200,200
July	.	196,700	124,100	181,600
August	.	141,500	114,700	222,400
September	.	210,200	115,900	208,100
October	.	129,900	79,500	188,000
November	.	176,600	121,300	186,300
December	.	187,400	123,800	289,300
January	.	328,900	160,700	335,800
February	.	297,200	249,300	302,400
March	.	368,400	211,400	324,700
TOTAL	.	2,398,600	2,073,900	2,989,300

Cotton yarn.— The cotton spinning industry had another prosperous year, as internal demand was strong enough to absorb not only larger imports but also the greater production of the Indian mills. The steady increase in production maintained since the armistice year was continued and, passing the pre-war figure, reached 692 million pounds as compared with 636 in 1919-20, 660 in 1920-21, and 683 in 1913-14. The unusual strength of the internal demand was due to the movement, largely political, in favour of the wearing of khaddar. The term "Khaddar" is strictly applicable only to cloth woven by hand from Indian hand-spun yarn, but the cloths which actually passed as "khaddar" varied from this to mill-made cloth of a low count and included cloth hand-woven from mill-made yarn. Exports to China, which were exceptionally low in 1920-21, decreased further. In this connection reference is invited to the figures in table No. 33-A and this striking fall in the consumption of Indian yarn by her chief customer calls for examination. Formerly Indian yarn had to compete in China mainly with Japanese yarn, but the striking expansion in recent years of the Chinese cotton-spinning industry has changed the character of the competition. Japan now ships practically nothing but counts 16 and upwards, while India specialises in counts 14 and lower. And in these counts it has to compete with the local product which enjoys the advantages of locally grown cotton, less expensive labour, and proximity to the market. Table No. 33-B shows that exports of higher counts have steadily decreased and in the Chinese market it is mainly in the lower counts, 10's and 12's, that Indian yarn continues to compete effectively. Imports from India of 20's, which were still considerable in 1920, were negligible in 1921. In short, the demand for the highest counts is met entirely from British and Japanese imports, the demand for medium counts is met by competition between Japanese imports and local production, and it is only in the low counts that Indian yarns still compete. The cotton-spinning industry which centres at Shanghai is steadily expanding and there are now 109 cotton mills in China, equipped with modern machinery, and the number of spindles in operation and in course of installation is 2,900,000 and of looms 13,600. Exports to other countries amounted to 19 million lbs, of these, exports to Egypt increased from 3·4 million lbs in 1920-21 to 4·7 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of 2·2; as in the previous year, the Straits Settlements and Siam together took approximately the same quantity as before the war; and Persia increased her offtake from 2·7 million lbs in 1920-21 to 3·3 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of two million lbs.

Cotton piecegoods.—Although most of the textile manufacturing centres of the world experienced an exceptional depression, the Indian textile industry had a prosperous year, even though the profits were less than in the previous year. The absence of serious labour troubles was an important factor, but the movement in favour of Indian-made goods which resulted in markedly reduced imports was the chief cause of the strength of the Indian mills during the year under review. Owing to the movement in favour of the wearing of unbleached cloth, the exports of greys fell sharply. But exports of coloured piecegoods increased considerably. The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the last three years as compared with 1913-14 figures are given below:—

	PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS					EXPORT			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth .	292·5	444·5	456·2	487·0	Shirtings .	2·2	8·6	5·7	2·4
Chadars .	69·9	68·1	59·2	59·4	Chadars and dhutis .	7·6	11·2	8·7	6·5
Dhutis .	284·8	287·6	340·1	455·6	T cloth and domestics .	21·6	31·1	25·0	9·4
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings.	128·9	122·4	97·4	84·1	Drills and jeans .	·6	1·5	·7	·4
Drills and jeans .	27·8	81·1	74·8	60·5	Other sorts .	12·2	24·6	10·1	6·5
Other sorts .	68·5	110·6	102·6	138·2	TOTAL	44·2	77·0	50·2	25·2
TOTAL	872·4	1,164·3	1,129·8	1,284·8	Coloured piece-goods .	45·0	119·6	96·2	135·8
Coloured piece-goods .	291·0	475·7	451·0	446·8	TOTAL PIECE-GOODS .	89·2	196·6	140·4	161·0
TOTAL PIECE-GOODS .	1,164·3	1,640·0	1,580·8	1,731·6					

Exports to Turkey, Persia and Egypt increased from 53 to 66 million yards. Those to Singapore, Colombo and Aden fell from 53 to 47 million yards. Exports to East African ports decreased from 23 to nearly 22 million yards.

During the latter part of the war and after the armistice Italy had established a strong position in the piecegoods markets of Asiatic Turkey. Her exports to that area, however, fell sharply in 1921, and India took the bulk of that trade.

The export trade was, as usual, chiefly in Bombay hands, to the extent of 79 per cent of the total, as compared with 21 per cent from Madras.

The following table compares local production, imports, and exports, and deduces the balance available for local consumption. Stocks cannot, of course, be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the enormous markets and scattered demands. Nor should it be forgotten that the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. The decreased balance of 2,587 million yards available for local consumption was due solely to the serious fall in imports, which more than counterbalanced the increase in production. Comparison with the pre-war figure of 1,210 million yards shows that, although demand is certainly less, the general position is sound from the point of view of future trade.

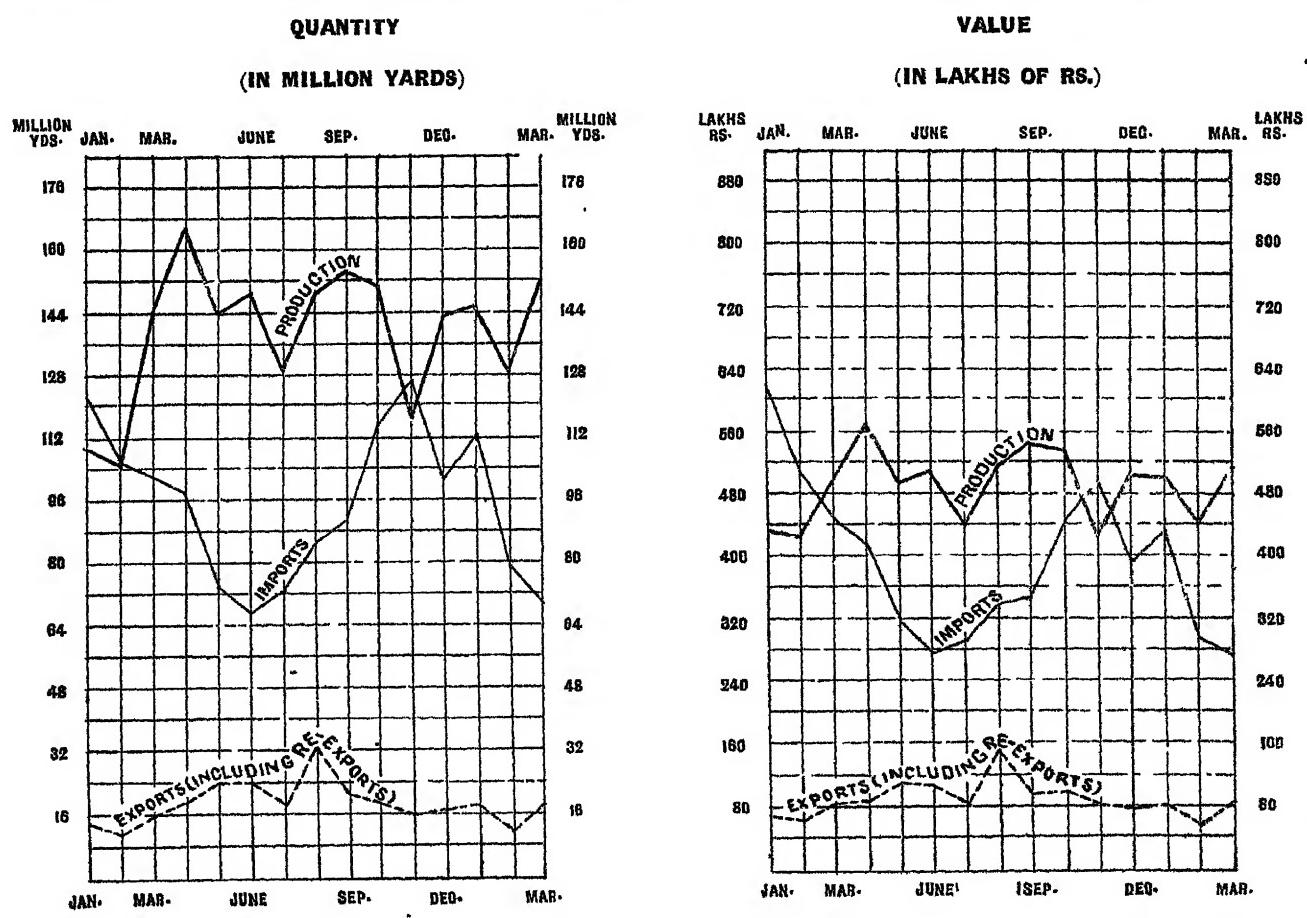
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production	1,164.3	1,450.7	1,640.0	1,580.8	1,731.6
Imported goods	3,197.1	1,122.0	1,080.7	1,509.7	1,089.8
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . . .	4,361.4	2,572.7	2,720.7	3,090.5	2,821.1
Exported, Indian	89.2	149.1	196.0	146.4	161.0
,, Foreign	62.1	114.2	88.6	61.0	73.6
TOTAL EXPORTS	151.3	263.3	283.2	207.4	234.6
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210.1	2,309.4	2,435.5	2,883.1	2,586.8

Local market rates are dictated very largely by the prices of imported goods. During 1920-21 the effect of declining prices in world's markets was largely discounted by falling exchange. The latter factor was not in operation in 1921-22 and prices of imported goods fell considerably. The following table compares the declared value per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past four years with those in 1913-14. The difference in price between imported goods and Indian mill-made goods was partly due to the fact that the boycott of foreign goods enabled Indian mills to maintain their prices above parity with imported grades.

	Imported					Indian piecegoods exported				
	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey	0 2 8	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 2 7	0 5 7	0 6 4	0 7 4	0 6 6
White	0 2 11	0 7 4	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 9 11	0 9 1
Coloured	0 3 5	0 8 4	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 9	0 5 0	0 7 8	0 7 7	0 8 7	0 7 7

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations both in quantity and value of the imports, exports, and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1921 to the end of the year under review.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1921 TO MARCH 1922.



Jute and Jute manufactures.—The world demand for jute is based on its being the cheapest fibre available for bagging agricultural produce. And its consumption in any one year depends, therefore, on (a) the sum total of the agricultural crops of the world in that year and (b) the proportion of these crops which are consumed in areas different from the areas of production. The gradual growth of the bulk handling of wheat and other grains is to some extent reducing the annual demand for jute but there are various difficulties connected with bulk-handling which have up to the present time prevented its wide extension. In the year under review there were many factors which tended to reduce consumption. Central Europe could not afford to pay for the foodgrains of which she stood in need. In Russia not only are the railways disorganized but it is estimated that the number of horses is now little more than one tenth of the number before the war, so that the cultivator is unable to transport his produce to market. This, combined with the general political disquietude has resulted in each man's cultivating only just as much as will meet his domestic needs for the year. In Roumania the change in the system of land tenure, particularly the splitting up of large estates into small holdings, has for the time being reduced exportable surpluses, but it is not likely to be long before the condition of the export trade becomes normal again. The demand from South America was very much reduced owing to the uncertain position of a number of the merchant firms and the consequent serious restriction of bank-credits. In these circumstances it is not surprising that shipments of both raw and manufactured jute were much reduced and correspondingly prices went well on the way towards pre-war levels. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped fell by 15 per cent while in value it was no less than 36 per cent below last year's figure. Attention is invited to tables Nos. 29 to 31-A which show the exports and local consumption of jute and the exports of bags and cloth. It is interesting to note in table No. 30 the gradual increase in the consumption of jute in Indian mills together with the increase in the proportion of local consumption to exports. This is also borne out by the following figures showing the exports of raw and manufactured jute in 1913-14 and 1921-22, from which it will be seen that in a year of such poor demand as 1921-22 the exports of manufactured goods exceeded those of 1913-14, whereas the exports of raw jute were less by 40 per cent:—

	1913-14	1921-22
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	108
Bags (in millions)	369	387
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,121

Owing to the low prices obtained for jute in the previous year, the large stocks on hand, and the high price of rice, cultivators sowed a much smaller area with jute than in the previous year, 1,518,000 acres in 1921-22 as against 2,500,000 acres in 1920-21. There was also a political movement in favour of the substitution of foodgrains for a crop which was primarily intended for export, but it is probable that the reduction was almost entirely due to the hard economic facts of the relative prices of jute and rice. The final forecast of the 1921 jute crop was 4,065,000* bales or 32 per cent below the forecast of 1920, which in its turn had been 30 per cent below the estimate of the preceding year. These figures of acreage and of outturn were abnormally low. Reliable figures are not available for the years prior to 1892, but these are certainly the lowest on record since that year.

Exports declined slightly from 2,645,000 bales to 2,619,000 bales, a fall of one per cent, but their value, owing to the low prices ruling, fell by 14 per cent from R16½ crores to R14 crores.

First marks in Calcutta, which had stood at R66 per bale at the close of 1920-21, rose slightly in April and May but fell to R61 in June. In August, owing to reports of a serious shortage in the crop, prices firmed up and rose as high as R73 on the publication of the final estimates in September. Shortly afterwards however, owing to serious depreciation of her exchange, Germany withdrew from the market and prices fell as low as R50 in the latter part of November. From this point onwards they gradually improved, closing at R64 at the end of March.

The average consumption of the United Kingdom before the war was nearly 1,700,000 bales. But, with the development of the jute mill industry in India, the consumption has tended downwards. In 1919-20 she took 1,740,000 bales. This fell in 1920-21 to 762,000 bales and still further in the year under review to 508,000 bales. The chief consumer during the year was Germany, who took 807,000 bales as compared with 403,000 in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 920,000. France and Italy also took slightly larger quantities, but exports to the United States fell from 616,000 bales to 372,000.

Exports of bags and cloth followed the same course as exports of raw jute, and the mills continued throughout the year to work only four days a week. Table No. 31 gives the figures of exports separately for hessian and sacking under both bags and cloth, but as the figures for hessians and sacking were not separately recorded before the war, detailed comparisons with that period are not possible. The total exports of gunny bags were 27 per cent less in number and 42 per cent less in value than 1920-21, but were 14 per cent greater than the pre-war average in number and 48 per cent greater in value. The United Kingdom took 30½ million bags as compared with 48 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 30½ millions. The consumption of South America in bags was strikingly small, less than 10 millions as compared with nearly 65 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of over 43 millions. North America took 55 millions as compared with 73 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 51½ millions. Increases were noticeable in the exports of sacking bags to Japan and Indo-China. The total exports of cloth were 1,120 million yards as compared with 1,353 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 969 millions. The corresponding values were R15,93 lakhs in 1921-22 as compared with R28,54 lakhs in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of R10,75 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 60 million yards as compared with 94½ millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 42 millions. North America took 863 million yards as compared with 974 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 703 millions. The consumption of cloth by South America also fell, but not so strikingly as in the case of bags, exports to that area amounting to 154 million yards as compared with 220 million yards in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 184 millions.

In sympathy with raw jute, the prices of bags and cloth exhibited a downward tendency until the end of July. Prices then rose owing to fears of a shortage of the raw material. Bags remained fairly steady at the higher level of prices, but hessians relapsed towards the end of 1921, owing to lack of demand from the United States, and firmed up

* Includes imports from Nepal.

again in the early months of 1922. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians.—

Date	B Twills		Hessians, 10 oz.		Hessians, 40 x 10 ¹ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
			R A	R A	R A.	R A.
5th April 1921	30 8	33 0	12 8	13 4	14 8	15 12
26th April 1921	30 8	32 8	12 4	12 12	14 0	15 4
31st May 1921	30 0	31 4	11 2	11 12	13 4	14 0
28th June 1921	31 12	33 8	11 14	12 4	13 14	14 8
26th July 1921	34 8	35 8	11 14	12 6	13 10	14 4
30th August 1921	37 8	38 4	12 4	12 8	14 6	15 0
27th September 1921	41 8	42 0	13 12	13 12	18 6	17 12
25th October 1921	38 0	38 8	12 0	12 6	15 0	15 4
29th November 1921	37 0	37 8	11 10	12 0	14 0	14 12
22nd December 1921	39 4	40 0	11 14	12 8	14 8	15 8
25th January 1922	38 8	39 0	11 12	12 8	14 12	15 8
22nd February 1922	37 8	37 8	11 8	12 4	14 12	15 8
29th March 1922	40 0	40 0	12 9	13 8	17 8	17 8

Foodgrains and flour.—It will be observed from chart No 2 that before the war foodgrains constituted the most important item in the export trade of India. As was remarked in last year's review, it was found necessary to continue the war-time control of foodstuffs, as war-conditions gave way to famine or semi-famine conditions. The important crops are wheat and rice which remained under control throughout, and, while other crops are each, comparatively speaking, insignificant from the point of view of export, continuance of control in their case was also considered necessary.

RICE—The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during 1913-14, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22:—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
		Cleaneed rice	Rice
			Paddy
1913-14	Tons (1,000) 28,819	Tons (1,000) 2,420	Tons (1,000) 30
1919-20	32,028	618	34
1920-21	27,662	1,000	35
1921-22	33,231	1,366	39

Although the export of rice was still nominally controlled, licenses were freely granted during the early part of the year. When the system was introduced on 4th December 1920 the Government of India announced that if prices in Burma should rise beyond the control rate fixed in 1920, namely, R180 per 100 baskets of paddy, they reserved to themselves power to reimpose full control. Owing to the general depression of the world's markets prices of paddy and Large Mills quality rice at Rangoon on 1st April were R177-8-0 and R422-8-0. From this time onwards, until stocks became exhausted in September-October, prices rose steadily. And the markets were controlled not so much by foreign demand as by speculators gambling on the ultimate complete removal of control. Paddy reached its highest price of R260 on 7th October after which it fell again to R185 firming up towards the end of the year and closing on 31st March at R195 to R200. Large Mills quality rice similarly rose from R422-8-0 at the beginning of April to R635 on 23rd September, from which it fell to R360 in January firming up towards the end of the year and closed on 31st March at R495. This rise in price in the first quarter of 1922 was mainly due to steady German buying. All control over exports from Burma was removed in December 1921 and over exports from India from the 1st of April 1922. The slackness of world-demand for rice when control was finally removed prevented any jump in prices resulting herefrom. The chief feature of the year was a strong German demand and this was the chief cause of the increase in the export figures. Exports of rice flour and ground rice were, as in the previous year, practically *nil*.

WHEAT.—The attention of the reader was drawn in chapter II to the shortage of the Northern India wheat crop which necessitated the embargo on exports. The following table gives the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last three years and the pre-war year:—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

Exports of wheat receded from 237,700 tons valued at R4,10 lakhs to 80,800 tons valued at R1,47 lakhs in 1921-22. As stated in last year's review, the Government of India sanctioned the export of 400,000 tons of wheat to Europe, but only 229,100 tons were exported up to 31st March 1921, and of the remainder 72,400 tons were exported to Europe during the year under report. In addition 8,400 tons were shipped under licenses to other destinations, principally to destinations on the Persian Gulf. Of these exports the United Kingdom took 30,000 tons, and 42,400 tons went to other European countries. The bulk of the crop was either consumed locally or went to augment local stocks. As an additional incentive to the importation of wheat the export of fine flour, excluding atta, was allowed up to 50 per cent of the quantity of wheat imported, as a result of which exports of wheat flour improved slightly from 61,000 tons in 1920-21 to 64,000 tons in 1921-22. Of these exports 14,000 tons went to Egypt and 9,500 tons to Ceylon.

Tea.—In 1920-21 tea had experienced a most disastrous slump. Large stocks in the consuming markets and heavy production of inferior grades early in the season, combined with a complete absence of demand from Russia, made supplies considerably in excess of demand. This position resulted naturally in falling prices. And in addition, owing to the continuous fall in exchange (from 2s. 0½d. for six months' sight bills on London to 1s. 4½d.), Calcutta shippers who had sent tea to London for auction sale and had drawn usance bills in India against the estimated realisations had been forced, during the latter part of the year, to meet the excess of their drawings over actual realisations at a rate of exchange considerably below that prevailing at the time the tea had been sold.

In the year under review the tea trade made a great recovery. It was realised early in the season that, in order to meet the lessened demand due both to the absence of Russian buyers from the market and to the stocks of old tea not yet absorbed, a short crop was of paramount importance. And the total absence of demand for the low grades, which had been produced to excess owing to the system of pooling during the war, led to much greater attention being paid to quality, both in the processes of manufacture and by finer plucking in the gardens. By general agreement plucking was very fine until the end of July. The crop then showed a decrease of forty-one million lbs from the figure of the previous year and prices were well on the upward grade. Rather freer plucking was then resorted to in a number of gardens, but adverse climatic conditions retarded growth, thus reducing quantity and maintaining quality, and shortage of labour automatically restricted the amount plucked. Consequently the general range of qualities was exceptionally high, particularly in the case of common tea from Cachar and Sylhet, and quantities were low, a combination of circumstances which resulted in strong demand at steadily rising prices. The position of the trade was assisted also by a lower and more stable exchange throughout the year and a continuous fall in freight rates from £3 15s. in April 1921 to £2 11s. 3d. in March 1922. Consequently in spite of a very short crop and correspondingly high cost of production, nearly all gardens showed a profit on the year's working, some paid dividends and most were able to wipe out previous deficits. For the first time for many years the crop was sold in eight months, practically the whole of it being brought to auction by the middle of February. And the year closed with no stocks of unsold tea in India as compared with forty million lbs in the previous year, and about 223 million lbs, enough for seven months' consumption in the United Kingdom as compared with 230 in the previous year. The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. show the monthly returns in million lbs for the past five years and the monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with those of 1920 :—

	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
April-May	23½	38½	26	36	31½
June	27½	42½	34½	40½	41½
July	41½	52½	48½	54½	53½
August	47½	59½	63½	62½	63½
September	46½	53	68½	59½	62½
October	37	47	57½	55½	53½
November	17½	20½	36½	28½	35½
December	6½	5	17	9	13½
TOTAL	247½	318½	351½	346½	355

	Per cent
April-May	-38.49
June	-34.63
July	-21.83
August	-19.81
September	-11.58
October	-21.35
November	-16.74
December	-20.72

The output of tea-gardens in Java and Sumatra was also reduced by 39 per cent, from 114 million lbs in 1920 to 70 million lbs in 1921; and the Ceylon gardens reduced their output, shipments falling by about 20 million lbs. It has been estimated that the world's supplies of tea in 1921 were about 209 million lbs below a normal year's supply which is rather more than Russia's estimated pre-war normal consumption of about 180 million lbs.

Assam contributes between one-half and two-thirds of the total Indian output. Of the remainder Northern India (excluding Assam) produces rather more than twice as much as Southern India. The statement below shows how the industry has developed during the past 16 years:—

	1905	1915	1919	1920	1921
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	411,900	420,200	417,800
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	192,800	193,800	199,900
Southern India	33,800	68,000	85,400	88,400	91,400
Burma	1,500	2,800	1,700	1,700	(b)
TOTAL	528,000	634,900	691,800	704,100	709,100
Production	lbs (1,000)				
Assam	151,903	245,752	239,133	234,314	181,503
Rest of Northern India	57,478	94,895	103,779	75,237 (a)	61,362
Southern India	11,910	31,610	34,005	35,655	31,399
Burma	107	146	139	134	(b)
TOTAL	221,400	372,203	377,056	345,340	274,264

(a) Excludes the production in the Tripura State (Bengal) for which information is not available.

(b) Discontinued.

Exports during the same years were as follows:—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
From Northern India	199,768	301,429	342,256	251,308	284,378
From Southern India	14,399	37,035	36,901	34,238	29,493
From Burma	57	6	8	6	7
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	379,165	285,752	313,878

A comparison of the figures for production and export will show to what extent Indian tea is dependent on foreign demand.

The season opened with common tea fetching prices distinctly below the cost of production and only really good class teas commanding a ready sale. The average price in the sale of 5th April was 4 annas 8 pies per pound. This fell as low as 3 annas 4 pies in the sale of 10th May. From that point onwards the average price steadily improved, reaching the high figure of 13 annas 3 pies in the sale of 17th January 1922. Cachar and Sylhet sold at the low figure of 1 anna 9 pies in the sale of 31st May, from which point it rose steadily to 9 annas 6 pies in January and February and closed in March at 8 annas 3 pies. In London, correspondingly, good Pekoe Souchong rose from 6d. a lb. in April to 1s. 0½d. in December, closing in March at about 11d. to 11½d. per lb. Broken orange Pekoe, which throughout the slump had fetched very much better prices, opened at 2s. 1d. in April, touched 2s. 10d. in December, and fell back to 2s. 8½d. in March. A feature of the year was the strong demand for Broken grades, particularly Fannings. And, consequently, a far lower percentage of leaf grades was produced than usual, and the Pekoe Souchong grade has, in some gardens, been entirely eliminated from manufacture.

The United Kingdom took 269 million lbs as compared with 249 million lbs in the previous year and a pre-war average of 194 million lbs. Canada, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, and the Cape of Good Hope also increased their consumption as compared with last year. The United States took 8 million lbs as compared with 3 million in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 2½ million lbs. Exports to Asiatic Turkey, Persia and other countries on the Gulf were very much reduced.

The extent to which India has been able to meet competition in her chief countries of consumption will be seen from table No. 63. It will be noticed that the percentage of India's share of total imports has improved in the case of the United Kingdom to 64 per cent as compared with 58 per cent in 1920 and a pre-war average of 54 per cent. In the case of France it has improved to 18·3 per cent as compared with 15·8 per cent last year and before the war.

China is the chief supplier of tea to that market. In Canada she has reached the high percentage of 60·7. In the United States of America she has improved her position to 13·3 per cent as compared with 7·8 per cent last year and 1·8 per cent before the war. In Australia and New Zealand she has improved her position slightly from 7·8 per cent last year to 18·1 per cent which is still, however, below her pre-war average of 21·9 per cent. Australia and New Zealand are consuming about the same quantity of Indian tea as before, but their total consumption has increased and the lion's share of the increase has gone to Java.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of tea retained for consumption in this country. A rough estimate arrived at by deducting the net exports and carry-over from production *plus* carry-over from the previous year gives a balance of 31 million lbs consumed in India in 1921-22 as compared with 44 million lbs in 1920-21 and 22 million lbs in 1913-14.

OILSEEDS.—Linseed, rape and sesamum have always bulked largely in Indian export trade. Of recent years groundnut, cotton-seed, castor-seed and copra have steadily increased in importance. The bulk of the oilseed crops are harvested towards the end of one financial year and marketed in the following year. During the war considerable attention was concentrated on the dietetic value of vegetable oils and the demand for them increased greatly. But, at the same time, a strong competitor, namely West African palm kernels, was brought to the fore and also other sources of supply of oilseeds were developed. Table No. 63 shows pre-war and post-war imports of palm kernels into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. It will be seen that the United Kingdom consumption increased from *nil* in 1913 to 304,000 tons in 1919 and 239,000 tons in 1921. French consumption increased from 3,000 tons in 1913 to 60,000 tons in 1919 and 17,000 tons in 1921, while Belgium consumption increased from 4,000 tons in 1913 to 38,000 tons in 1921. Another factor of importance in considering oilseeds is the percentage of oil-content in each relatively to the price. Copra contains approximately 60 to 70 per cent of oil; groundnut and palm kernel about 13 to 15 per cent; linseed, rape seed and sesamum about 35 to 45 per cent, and Indian cotton seed about 13 per cent. The direct competitors as edible oils are copra, groundnut, palm kernel, rape and sesamum, and the higher oil-contents of groundnut and palm kernel explain their increased consumption during recent years in preference to rapeseed and sesamum. 1920-21 was a poor year for Indian oilseeds and it was anticipated that the year under review would have shown a marked improvement. Apart from groundnut, however, the limited purchasing power of the European consuming countries prevented the marked recovery which might reasonably have been anticipated. Figures of exports are shown in tables Nos. 36-A, B and C.

LINSEED.—The depression in the British oilseed crushing industry and the bumper crop in the Argentine combined to reduce exports from the previous year's low figure of 188,000 tons to 174,000 in the year under review, a figure which is less than half the pre-war average. The sharp fall in the London price of linseed during 1920-21 led to restricted sowings in that cold weather and an outturn of 270,000 tons as compared with 419,000 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom took 83,000 tons only as compared with 136,000 tons in the previous year. But the Continent increased their consumption from 39,092 tons in 1920-21 to 77,184 tons in 1921-22, the increase being most marked in the cases of France and Italy. For some years past linseed markets of the world have been dominated by the Argentine, as will be seen from table No. 63 which shows the percentage which comes from India of the linseed imported during recent years and pre-war year into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia. America grows a considerable quantity of linseed, but consumes it herself, as also the surplus production of Canada and a considerable quantity from the Argentine.

The price of Indian linseed depends naturally on the available supplies of Argentine linseed or the prospects of that crop. In Calcutta the price on 1st April was R7-12 per maund. During June and July the price was forced up rapidly by strong bull operations in the London and Indian markets, based upon unfavourable reports on the Argentine crop. These reports turned out to be incorrect or exaggerated, the bull operators proceeded to unload, and London prices fell from £34 per ton on 30th July to £16-10s. per ton on 22nd October, and correspondingly the price in Calcutta fell from R11-12 per maund on 22nd July to R7-12 per maund on 28th October. From this point the price gradually firmed up and closed on March 31st at R9-7 per maund.

RAPSEED.—Exports fell from 184,000 tons to 134,000, and the average value fell from R288 per ton to R237 per ton. The bulk of the export is from Karachi with also an appreciable quantity from Bombay. The chief factor in the fall was that Belgium which had taken 120,000 tons in 1920-21 took only 46,000 tons in the year under review. India holds a dominant position in the world's market for rapeseed, her chief competitors being Roumania and South Russia. Table No. 63 shows the percentages which India has supplied of the imports of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Italy.

SESAMUM is the oilseed crop in which India is experiencing most serious competition—from Chinese sesamum, from West African palm kernels, and from the gradual tendency to replace sesamum by groundnut in the soap-making industry. Exports in 1921-22 were 31,000 tons as compared with the very low figure of 12,000 in 1920-21, but both compare badly with the pre-war average of 119,000 tons. Table No. 63 shows figures of imports of sesamum into France and Italy and the figures for France show strikingly the growth of Chinese competition.

GROUNDNUT.—Groundnut exports showed a considerable increase from 104,000 tons in 1920-21 to 236,000 tons in 1921-22, the major part of it being due to France's increasing her imports of Indian groundnuts from 39,000 tons in 1920-21 to 149,000 tons in 1921-22. The latter figure is still less than the pre-war average of French imports of Indian groundnuts, namely 169,000 tons, but, in view of the serious competition in that market of groundnuts from Senegal, it is quite a satisfactory figure. Groundnuts from Senegal and other parts of West Africa have the great advantage that they can be exported in shell and so reach the consumer in better condition. Almost all groundnuts exported from India are sent shelled, owing to high freight charges. France has always been the chief consumer of Indian groundnuts, but during the war and subsequently she has been steadily developing the West African sources of supply as will be seen from Table No. 63.

Indian groundnut prices are closely related to Marseilles quotations. Ordinary groundnuts in Madras opened at the beginning of April at R39-8 per candy corresponding to the Marseilles quotation of 75 francs per 100 kilos. This price then firmed up sharply in Madras and was steady during the next three months at about R55 to R60. A strong demand in August, September and October forced prices up and Madras ordinary fetched R83 per candy on 17th August, after which the price steadied again and stood at the former rate for the rest of the year.

CASTOR SEED.—The United Kingdom is normally the chief consumer of Indian castor seed. Exports in 1921-22 were 49,000 tons as compared with 16,000 tons in 1920-21, the increase being largely due to an exceptional demand

from America, which took 21,000 tons as compared with 1,000 tons in the previous year. Total exports were, however, still considerably less than half the pre-war average, as will be seen from table No. 36-A.

For prices during the year of other oilseeds a reference is invited to table No. 50.

Hides and Skins.—The export trade in raw hides and skins had sunk to the very low figure of 31,000 tons in 1920-21. It improved in the year under review to 48,000 tons but at the expense of serious reductions in prices, as a result of which the value of these exports only increased from R5.25 lakh to R5.98 lakhs. There had been abnormally heavy shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States in 1919-20 which resulted in those markets being heavily overstocked, and the slump which began in the spring of 1920 continued until the autumn of 1921. The United Kingdom remained in an overstocked condition throughout the year under review, but the United States, although they reduced their takings of hides to a negligible figure, very considerably increased their consumption of skins.

Exports of cow hides to the United Kingdom fell from 2,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs. Exports to the United States fell from 2,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs to 17 tons valued at a quarter of a lakh. Germany resumed her pre-war importance as a consumer of Indian cow hides, nearly one-half of the exports going to that destination; the actual figures were 3,157 tons valued at R33 lakhs in 1920-21 and 10,862 tons valued at R84 lakhs in 1921-22. Spain and Italy also considerably increased their consumption from 1,383 tons and 2,957 tons, respectively, in 1920-21 to 2,912 tons and 4,600 tons in 1921-22. The exports of cow hides in 1913-14 to Germany, Spain, and Italy were 17,800 tons, 2,100 tons, and 4,600 tons. Austria and Hungary, which took 7,000 tons in 1913-14, took only 12 tons in 1921-22.

Exports of buffalo hides fell from 3,300 tons valued at R26 lakhs to 2,300 tons valued at R12 lakhs as compared with 17,000 tons valued at R2.20 lakhs in 1913-14. Of these exports 848 tons went to the United Kingdom and 677 tons to Germany.

The exports of goat skins increased from 10,382 tons valued at R3.01 lakhs to 21,689 tons valued at R4.10 lakhs. Of these the lion's share went to the United States, which took 16,672 tons valued at R3.20 lakhs as compared with 6,902 tons valued at R1.99 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 2,306 tons valued at R64 lakhs to 1,941 tons valued at R24 lakhs. The quantity taken by the Netherlands increased from 383 tons to 1,480 tons. France and Canada also increased their takings.

Exports of sheep skins fell from 1,319 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 414 tons valued at R5½ lakhs. Of this quantity the United States took 291 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 360 tons to 46 tons only.

Table No. 50 shows the quotations for hides and goat skins in the Calcutta market during the last two years and in 1913-14. It will be observed that the prices of both cow and buffalo hides were considerably below those of the pre-war year. Eighty-three per cent of the cow hides were exported from Bengal and 8.3 and 8 per cent from Sind and Burma. Forty-five per cent of the goat skins were exported from Bengal, 26 per cent from Bombay, 16 per cent from Sind, and 13 per cent from Madras. Fuller details of quantities, values and destinations will be found in tables Nos. 7 and 42.

The trade in tanned hides and skins similarly remained depressed during the year under review, but recovered to the extent of an export of 10,300 tons valued at R3.92 lakhs as compared with 6,700 tons valued at R3.17 lakhs in 1920-21. The following statement gives the details :—

		QUANTITIES.				VALUE.			
		1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides		7,900	21,600	3,500	5,500	1.47	7.16	9.8	1.30
„ Buffalo hides		800	1,800	300	500	11	41	5	8
„ other hides . . . . .		..	700	300	300	..	31	12	8
„ Goat skins		3,700	1,500	800	1,200	1.61	1.73	.73	.83
„ Sheep skins		2,500	3,300	1,800	2,800	96	2.93	1.27	1.57
„ other skins		300	..	..	..	7	1	2	6
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED .		15,200	28,900	6,700	10,300	4.22	12.55	9.17	3.92

The bulk of both tanned hides and tanned skins went to the United Kingdom, who increased her consumption from 3,500 tons of hides to 5,200 tons, and from 1,800 tons of skins to 2,500 tons.

The export duty on raw hides and skins remained at 15 per cent, with a rebate of 10 per cent in the case of hides and skins tanned within the Empire.

Lac.—The exports of lac increased from 309,000 cwts to 435,000 cwts, the highest total recorded since 1909-10, but prices fell considerably and the total value increased only from R7,58 lakhs to R7,92 lakhs. The bulk of these shipments went as usual to the United States of America, which took 263,000 cwts as compared with 221,000 cwts in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 183,000 cwts. The United Kingdom came second, taking 89,000 cwts as compared with 57,000 cwts in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 108,000 cwts. Shellac prices have always been liable to violent fluctuations of price. T. N. shellac in the Calcutta market stood at R100 per maund at the end of March 1921, during April the price rose to R130 and during the early part of May it rose rapidly to R175, owing mainly to speculation based upon the report of a small Baisakhi crop. The price then fell reaching R105 by the end of June, after which it rose fairly steadily until the middle of November, when it touched R165. It then fell again to R147 at the end of December, after which it improved considerably during the first quarter of 1922 and closed at R198 at the end of March, the highest price reached during the year.

Exports of raw wool improved from 23 million lbs, the very low figure of 1920-21, to 32 million lbs in 1921-22.

Wool.

The value increased, however, only from R2,26 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs.

Between one-third and one-half of the wool exported from India comes from beyond her land frontier, chiefly from Afghanistan and Tibet. The following table shows comparative figures of export by sea and import by land :—

	Imports by land (In thousand cwts.)	Exports by sea, including re-exports. (In thousand cwts.)	
		1912-13	1913-14
1912-13	193 ¹ ²	602	
1913-14	221	528	
1919-20	203	467	
1920-21	190	286	
1921-22	135	420	

The export trade is almost equally divided between Bombay and Karachi, exports from other ports being negligible. The United Kingdom takes almost the whole of India's exports of wool, chiefly for the carpet trade, and the following table shows the quantities which she imports from India and other sources :—

Imports of wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

	(In million pounds)				
	1912	1913	1919	1920	1921
Australia	285	265	588	509	308
New Zealand	184	181	254	154	148
South Africa	121	133	81	58	162
Argentine	56	55	22	44	49
India	55	55	63	42	35
TOTAL	807	801	1,043	873	761
Percentage of India's share	7	7	6	5	5

During and since the war India has increased her woollen manufactures, particularly the carpet and rug industry. As compared with exports of carpets and rugs to the weight of 11 million lbs in 1913-14, she exported nearly 3 million lbs in 1920-21 valued at R80 lakhs and the same quantity in 1921-22, valued, however, at only R69 lakhs. Consignments of carpets were, as usual, chiefly to the United Kingdom. Exports to America which had risen from a value of R1 lakh in 1918-19 to nearly R13 lakhs in 1920-21 declined to R12 lakhs in 1921-22. Exports to Australia and New Zealand which had reached the high figure of R104 lakhs in 1920-21 fell to R14 lakhs in 1921-22.

Exports of ores decreased from 824,000 tons in 1920-21 to 549,000 tons in 1921-22. Manganese ore declined from 780,000 to 519,000 tons, the average pre-war figure being about 600,000 tons.

The decline was due mainly to stagnation in the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom and the United States, which markets were overstocked with manganese. Exports to these destinations fell from 331,000 tons and 170,000 tons, respectively, in 1920-21 to 75,000 tons and 28,000 tons in 1921-22. On the other hand, exports to Germany increased from 1,500 tons to 17,000 tons, to the Netherlands from 8,000 tons to 35,000 tons, to Belgium from 171,000 tons to 260,000 tons, and to France from 81,000 tons to 94,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands re-export to Germany about one-third of their imports. France also re-exports a certain amount. Altogether the Continent took 80 per cent of the total exports. The falling-off of the United States demand was due to the fact that exports from Brazil together with her own supplies sufficed for her reduced steel production. The wolfram industry suffered seriously from the prevailing depression, exports amounting only to 461 tons as compared with 2,251 tons in 1920-21 and 3,580 tons in 1919-20. The bulk of the exports went to the Straits Settlements, the share of the United Kingdom falling from 2,027 tons to 70 tons, owing to there being large stocks of this ore in that and other European markets. Exports of chrome iron ore increased from 10,700 in 1919-20 to 37,000 tons in 1920-21 and again fell to 24,000 tons in 1921-22. Exports of pig iron increased from 48,000 tons in 1920-21 to 60,000 tons in 1921-22, chiefly to Japan; and of pig lead from 491,000 cwts in 1920-21 to 633,000 cwts in 1921-22. As instances of the development of metal industries in India the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron Works increased their output from 828,000 tons to 860,000 tons. The increase in exports of lead was due to increased production by the Burma Mining Company, Limited.

The exports of opium on private account decreased during the year from 7,660 chests (11,249 cwts) worth R2,53 lakhs to 6,081 (8,937 cwts) valued at R2,05 lakhs. Java took Opium 2,250 chests, Siam 1,500 chests, Indo-China 1,600, Japan 100 and Hongkong 315 chests. Shipments on Government account were 2,854 chests (6,260 cwts) valued at R87 lakhs.

Exports of rubber were 11 million lbs as against 14 millions in 1920-21. The area tapped fell from 69,000 acres to 61,000 acres and the yield from 14 million lbs to 9 million lbs. The Rubber value of the exports fell by one-half, owing to the world-wide slump in rubber prices. The United Kingdom absorbed 63 per cent, Ceylon 21 per cent, and the United States of America 9 per cent. Madras had nearly 62 per cent of the trade and Burma 38 per cent.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the heavy importations of coal in the year under review. Before Coal and Coke. the war India exported, on the average, rather over 800,000 tons of coal per year. In 1919-20 she exported 681,000 tons. This rose in 1920-21 to 1,144,000 tons but declined in the year under review to the low figure of 115,000 tons, despite an increase in production in this country from 17,962,000 in 1920 to 19,303,000 tons in 1921.

The coffee crop of 1920-21 was estimated at about 22 million lbs on an area of 126,000 acres. In 1921-22 the estimated yield was 21 million lbs on an area of 127,000 acres. Exports increased from 233,000 cwts to 235,000 cwts in 1921-22, but the value decreased from R1,43 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs. France took 81,000 cwts as compared with 42,000 cwts in the previous year, but exports to the United Kingdom fell from 100,000 cwts to 85,000 cwts. Shipments to Arabia, the Bahrain Islands and Ceylon were very much reduced. The Netherlands took 11,000 cwts as compared with 100 cwts in 1920-21, and the takings of Australia, Germany and Italy also increased.

The shipments of manures declined from R1,28 lakhs in 1920-21 to R1,17 lakhs in 1921-22, due to decreased Manures. exports of bones and fish manures and guano. Shipments of bones and bonemeal decreased from R100 lakhs to R92 lakhs—of which crushed bones were responsible for R37 lakhs and bonemeal R55 lakhs. Exports of manures to Japan were R29 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1920-21. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to R16 lakhs. Belgium, France Ceylon and the United States of America decreased their share.

The exports of paraffin wax increased to 28,000 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs from 25,000 tons, valued at R1,12 lakhs in 1920-21, 97 per cent of the exports being from Burma. Exports Paraffin Wax. to the United Kingdom were 4,400 tons, Italy 4,800 tons, China 2,600 tons, Japan 6,300 tons the United States of America 900 tons and Australia including New Zealand 2,100 tons.

Bran and pollards remained stationary at 176,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 52 per cent and the Straits Settlements 25 per cent as against 33 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively, in 1920-21. Germany imported 28,000 tons as against 1,400 tons in the preceding year.

There was an increase in the exports of dyes from R1,10 lakhs in 1920-21 to R1,32 lakhs in 1921-22. Indigo accounted for an increase of R10 lakhs and myrobalans R18 lakhs. Dyes. 12,400 cwts of indigo were exported, mainly to Japan (7,200 cwts), Egypt (2,000 cwts), Persia (1,400 cwts), and the United Kingdom (600 cwts). Japan and Egypt increased their demands by 23 Indigo. and 42 per cent respectively. The season was on the whole favourable, and the total yield in India during the year was estimated at 61,800 cwts showing an increase of nearly 41 per cent over 1920-21. The cess on indigo exports yielded R17,000. Myrobalans exports increased from 39,600 tons in 1920-21 to 61,900 tons in 1921-22, of which the United Kingdom took 18,000 tons, and the United States of America 13,500 tons as against 16,000 tons and 14,700 tons respectively, in 1920-21. The exports of myrobalan extracts amounted to 2,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs and of tanning barks to 240 tons worth R1 lakh.

Lakhs. Exports declined by 1 per cent in quantity and value to 16,000 cubic tons valued at R16.1 lakhs in 1920-21. The United Kingdom took 6,000 cubic tons (38 per cent) against 7,000 cubic tons in 1920-21. The shipments to Ceylon increased (1 to 160) in tons against 1,000 tons in the preceding year. Cape of Good Hope took 2,000 cubic tons. Aden 1,000 cubic tons in the N.W. and Germany 500 cubic tons each.

The shipment of rice declined to 21,000 cwt. valued at 100 lakhs from 71,000 cwt. worth R101 lakhs in 1920-21. The United Kingdom took 16,500 cwt. or 61 per cent of the total as against 11,100 cwt. in the preceding year. The United States came next with 6,700 cwt. as against 26,700 cwt. followed by Germany with 1,700 cwt.

Exports of manufactured cotton decreased to 28,000 tons valued at R92 lakhs from 30,000 tons valued at R99 lakhs in 1920-21. Nearly a third went to the United Kingdom and there were increases in the exports to Germany, Italy and the Netherlands and decreases to Belgium, France and the United States of America.

The exports of raw hemp declined by 37 per cent in quantity to 256,000 cwt. valued at R39 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 92,000 cwt. or 36 per cent of the total as against 201,000 cwt. in the preceding year. The shipments to Belgium decreased to 52,000 cwt. from 121,000 cwt. and to Italy to only 900 cwt. as against 18,000 cwt. in 1920-21. There were increased exports to Germany (38,900 cwt.), France (29,300 cwt.), the Netherlands (7,000 cwt.) and the United States of America (13,000 cwt.). Nearly 77 per cent of the exports were from Bengal.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco were stationary at 23 million lbs. The United Kingdom took 3 million lbs as against 1½ million France 2 million lbs as against 162,000 lbs and the Netherlands 1,360,000 lbs as against 11,000 lbs in 1920-21. Aden and Hongkong reduced their demands and took 1½ and 6½ million lbs respectively as against 6 and 9 million lbs in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements took nearly 3 million lbs.

The shipments of saltpepper declined to 235,000 cwt. valued at R11 lakhs from 389,700 cwt. valued at R71 lakhs in 1920-21. There was a decrease of 10 per cent in quantity and of 12 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 87,000 cwt. as against 111,000 cwt., Ceylon 15,000 cwt., Hongkong 31,000 cwt., Mauritius 30,000 cwt. and the United States of America 9,000 cwt.

Articles by post.

Articles imported by the parcel post only are included under this head. Under imports the value decreased by Rs. 04 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom was 76 per cent and that of Egypt 7 per cent Japan 3 per cent, Ceylon 1 per cent and the Straits over 1 per cent. The value of articles exported by post increased by 16 per cent to R3.10 lakhs. 53 per cent of the export were destined for the United Kingdom 9 for the Straits, 11 per cent for Ceylon 5 per cent for China including Hongkong and 9 per cent for France.

Re-exports.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from India amounted to R14 crores as against R18 crores in 1920-21 and R12½ crores in the pre-war year. The re-exports of sugar 16 D. S. and above decreased in the year under review to 32,600 tons, valued at R1.70 lakhs from 72,600 tons worth R6.17 lakhs in 1920-21. This was mainly due to there being no re-exports to the United States of America as against 30,000 tons in the preceding year. There were also reduced re-exports to Asiatic Turkey and Mesopotamia (7,000 tons), Persia (6,100 tons) and Egypt (300 tons), while Bahrain Islands, Ceylon and Arabia took more.

Twist and Yarn increased by 71 per cent to 560,000 lbs, China and Japan being mainly responsible for the increase. Cotton piecegoods also rose by 12½ million yards or 21 per cent to 71 million yards valued at R3.62 lakhs. Aden took 18 million yards as against 16 millions and Arabia 10½ million yards as against 6½ million yards. Persia reduced her demands by 3 million yards and took 8 million. Re-exports of raw wool increased to 15 million lbs worth R96 lakhs from 9 million lbs, valued at R77 lakhs in 1920-21, the United Kingdom being mainly responsible for the increase. Of other articles the principal increases were under apparel, dyes, tanned skins, machinery, raw cotton and wool manufactures, while decreases were mainly under drugs, fruits, raw hides and skins, metals, oils, silk piecegoods and tobacco. The shares of Bombay and Karachi were 73 and 16 per cent against 66 and 14 per cent while Bengal had 9 per cent against 16 per cent. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were the United Kingdom 23 per cent, Persia 9 per cent, Mesopotamia 12 per cent, Aden and East Africa 6 per cent each, Ceylon 5, Arabia 7, Japan 1 and the United States of America 5 per cent.

Government Stores.

The value of imports of Government Stores increased by R2.53 lakhs to R14.07 lakhs. The principal increases were mainly under apparel, carriages and carts, coal and coke, drugs, instruments, machinery, paper, railway materials, parts of ships and cotton piecegoods, while arms, ammunition, boots and shoes, hardware and cutlery and metals decreased. The export of Indian produce on Government account decreased from R5.30 lakhs to R2.29 lakhs, of which food-grains accounted for R66 lakhs and opium R87 lakhs. There were important decreases in food grains, opium, metals and ores and leather. The re-exports of imported goods on Government account also decreased from R4.29 to R92 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1921-22.

In order to show clearly the direction of India's foreign trade it is necessary to examine it from two distinct points of view, firstly, to estimate the shares of the various foreign countries in her total trade and secondly, to analyse the trade in particular commodities or groups of commodities so as to show the shares of the chief countries interested in each. Tables A, B and C illustrate in tabular form the first aspect and Tables D and E deal with the latter aspect in so far as a few of the more important imports and exports in concerned.

TABLE A

	1913-14			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)									
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	- 59	99	103	- 6	106	205	- 140	49	151	- 102
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	47	20	+ 27	54	17	+ 37	52	26	+ 26
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	- 34	146	120	- 21	110	222	- 112	101	177	- 76
Europe	80	30	+ 55	41	8	+ 36	10	28	+ 17	47	23	+ 2
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	40	20	+ 24	36	75	+ 3	26	22	+ 4
Japan	23	5	+ 18	47	19	+ 28	24	56	- 2	39	14	+ 25
Other Foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	44	31	+ 13	41	50	+ 16	32	30	+ 2
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+ 100	184	80	+ 101	148	114	+ 34	144	89	55
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	330	208	+ 12	255	336	- 78	245	266	- 21

TABLE B.

—	IMPORTS			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	50.0	60.9	56.6
Germany	6.9		1.4	2.7
Java	5.8	9.4	4.6	8.9
Japan	2.6	9.2	7.9	5.1
United States of America	2.6	12.1	10.5	8.1
Belgium	2.3	3	1.6	2.1
Austria and Hungary	2.3	1	2	
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.3
Iran	1.5	8	1.1	8
Mauritius	1.3	6	8	8
Italy	1.2	6	1.2	8
China	9	18	9	10
Netherlands	8	5	9	8
Australia	5	1.6	4	4.5
Hongkong	5	1.8	7	6
Dutch Borneo	4	9	4	2
Ceylon	4	1.2	6	5
Switzerland	3	4	7	4
East Africa and Zanzibar	3	1.0	5	1.4

TABLE C

—	IMPORTS			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	29.4	29.9	21.9	40.1
Germany	10.6	4	3.4	6.7
Japan	3.1	14.2	9.4	15.6
United States of America	8.7	14.8	14.7	10.0
France	7.1	5.1	3.7	4.6
Belgium	4.8	3.1	5.0	3
Austria and Hungary	4.0	.1	3	
Ceylon	3.6	3.4	4.6	5.0
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc	8.2	6.4	7.1	6.1
Italy	8.1	2.5	2.6	2.1
Hongkong	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.1
China	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.5
Central and South America	2.2	3.2	4.1	1.0
Netherlands	1.7	5	5	1.1
Australia	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.6
East Africa and Zanzibar	1.0	9	1.3	1.3
Russia	.9	..	..	..
Spain	8	.7	1.1	.7
Java	8	6	1.2	1.7

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

	IRON AND STEEL				MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
United Kingdom	69.9	71.1	53.3	89.8	78.3	83.2	57.2	54.9	62.2	71.8	31.3	50.0	93.0	95.4	97.8	75.3	67.6	68.9	
United States	2.8	16.6	20.9	3.3	18.0	13.2	9.7	24.9	17.4	15.1	52.8	21.6	3.0	1.6	.7	8.0	22.9	19.9	
Germany	11.5	1.9	5.0	5.0	8	1.6	18.2	3.2	10.4	2.2	3.8	.7	.4	.4	.2	8.2	1.4	2.0	
Belgium	11.5	7.7	16.1	..	3	5	..	1.5	8.4	3.4	4.5	2.0	4.4	..	..	6	3.1	1.1
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	4.7	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.6	3.8
Ireland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	7.7	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries, shown	98.5	97.3	96.7	98.7	97.4	98.5	86.6	91.4	93.4	95.4	98.8	94.7	90.6	98.2	99.7	94.3	96.6	98.1	
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	21,20	21,13	7,76	22,38	31,26	3,95	9,08	5,92	1,53	12,34	2,72	10,03	14,13	18,91	1,82	5,91	3,15	

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR			LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
United Kingdom	90.1	79.4	83.2	9.0	4.5	3.3	18	18	8	62.0	66.9	64.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	56.0	42.9	48.0
United States	4	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	14	5.0	56.1	63.6	66.3	17.0	26	8.1
Germany	2.1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1.8	14.6	11.4	46.9	53.0	47.2	..	..	..	18.8	19.6	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	7.8	2.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	1.6	1.3	.6	6.1	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.6	1.1	2.0	..	20.6	31.1	37.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.8	88.8	87.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	4.8	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borneo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	97.7	98.6	90.3	94.5	97.3	90.6	96.8	98.5	92.4	87.9	86.2	87.8	94.1	97.4	81.1	72.1	74.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	102,12	56,94	1,10	5,59	2,99	14,96	18,50	27,50	2,24	4,90	3,77	4,12	8,31	7,34	1,50	7,30	2,34

* Includes Hongkong and Macao

⁺ Includes Hongkong and Macao
[†] Includes Hongkong and the Straits Settlements

TABLE E—EXPORTS.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTT MANUFACTURS			COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)			
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
United Kingdom	72.4	85.8	88.6	88.0	92.1	20.4	6.3	8.7	6.8	..	..	..	22.2	41.1	24.4	26.7	17.3	9.6	25.0	42.2	32.9
Canada	1.8	2.2	3.0	..	..	..	10.6	9.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.1	1.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkv Asia and Mesopo- tamia	1.2	4.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	.7	1.0	1.8	11.9	16.1	13.2	41.6	39.4	40.3	11.5	23.5	22.6	24.3	32.8	34.1
Ceylon	1.6	1.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6	8.0	6.9	16.0	4.6	8.8	7.8	5.4	14.0	20.3	4.7	9.5
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	14.5	23.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	9.9	13.2	12.1	..	..	..	7.7	8.0	4.4	5.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	5.5	5.2	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	9.8	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.4	47.2	49.7	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	10.1	6.1	18.0	28.0	14.0	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	96.9	97.9	97.1	81.2	81.6	71.8	70.6	71.8	81.6	80.5	93.8	91.6	92.2	89.7	52.7	57.5	54.6	81.0	87.3	86.0	
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS)	14,98	12,13	18,22	30,83	16,36	14,05	29,27	53,00	30,00	41,04	41,63	53,97	25,65	16,83	17,40	45,14	25,65	29,90	15,95	8,42	9,90	

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all the countries with which she deals in large quantities, excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. But the direction of trade is better shown by the percentage shares which different countries have of her import and export trade. Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the shares of the first twenty countries, in each case, in the order of their importance in 1913-14. It will be observed that the United Kingdom has not yet entirely regained the share which she lost during the war to the United States and Japan, and that her percentage share in imports fell from 60.9 in 1920-21 to 56.6 in 1921-22 and in exports from 21.9 to 20.1. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and other British possessions in imports improved from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, and in total trade improved from 12 to 15 per cent. The whole British Empire had 5½ per cent of the total trade (67 per cent of the imports and 41 per cent of the exports) as against 56 per cent (66 per cent of the imports and 43 per cent of the exports) in 1920-21. The United States has not been able to maintain the strong position which she acquired during the war, but her share both in imports and exports is still distinctly higher than her pre-war share. The same remark applies to Japan on the import side, but on the export side her share was swollen in the year under review by large exports of cotton to that destination. Germany, though still far from regaining her pre-war position of the second most important country in India's foreign trade, has

already improved very considerably as compared with 1919-20, particularly on the export side. The Belgian share of imports is equal to her pre-war share, owing mainly to large importations of iron and steel from that country. Her share of exports has, however, fallen. The import figures for Java and Mauritius represent, of course, mostly sugar, and Australia's large share on the import side is mainly wheat. One feature, however, is noticeable on both the import and export sides and that is the steady growth of trade with East Africa and Zanzibar. The large imports of coal from Portuguese East Africa and of raw cotton from Kenya Colony in 1921-22 accounted for an increase of R96 lakhs and R78 lakhs, respectively, in the import trade.

The reader is invited to turn now to Tables D and E, which show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. It will be observed that, in iron and steel, the United States has consolidated the position which she built up during the war. The United Kingdom lost ground seriously during the year under review, and both Belgium and Germany made progress at her expense, the share of the trade captured by Belgium being nearly 5 per cent more than her share before the war. In machinery also the United States has retained a good deal of the ground won during the war, but the United Kingdom improved her share from 78 per cent to 83 per cent, while the United States fell back from 18 per cent to 13 per cent. The position as regards these two countries is approximately the same in the case of hardware. In that line, however, Germany improved her share from 3 per cent to 10 per cent, while Japan fell back from 8 per cent to 3 per cent. Under the heading of motor cars, the United Kingdom improved her position from 31 per cent to 50 per cent, as compared with 71 per cent before the war, while the United States fell back from 53 per cent to 25 per cent. In railway plant the position of the United Kingdom remains unchallenged. Under the head of instruments also the changes were not great. In cotton manufactures the United Kingdom improved her position from 79 per cent to 83 per cent, while Japan fell back from 14½ per cent to 11½ per cent. Under the heading of silk manufacture, China has improved her position from 20½ per cent in 1913-14 to 38 per cent and she now practically shares this trade with Japan. Java entirely dominates sugar importations, but Mauritius improved her share from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. Under mineral oils, Persia has improved her position from 1 per cent before the war to 15 per cent, while Borneo has fallen back from 22 per cent to 11 per cent.

Turning now to the exports, Table E, the features most noticeable in that relating to tea are the disappearance of Russia and the considerable increase in the share of the United Kingdom. The share of Australia was distinctly less than before the war, as also in 1920-21. Under raw jute, the considerable increase in the share taken by Germany of the small volume of exports in 1921-22 is particularly noticeable, her share improving from 14½ per cent to 30 per cent, that of the United Kingdom falling, at the same time, from 32 per cent to 20 per cent. Apart from the increase in the share of Japan from a half per cent before the war to 1½ per cent in 1920-21 and to 4½ per cent in 1921-22, the changes under the head of jute manufactures are not striking. Raw cotton exports are going very much more to Japan and China than they did before the war and less to the Continent. Oilseeds is a composite head. Germany has improved her share from 4½ per cent in 1920-21 to 9 per cent in 1921-22, as compared with 16 per cent before the war. The share taken by Belgium fell from 28 per cent in 1920-21 to 14 per cent and that of France increased from 12½ per cent to 30½ per cent in 1921-22, which is approximately the same as her share in 1913-14. Exports of food-grains have been so much restricted during the last two years that the percentages are not very illuminating, but it is noticeable that Ceylon retains her higher share and that Germany also took a distinctly higher share than before the war. Exports of hides and skins were on a very much lower level than in 1913-14, but the share taken by the United States, chiefly goatskins, improved from 33 per cent to 34 per cent as compared with 24 per cent in 1913-14. The share taken by Germany also improved from 4½ per cent to 9½ per cent. This was, however, still less than half her share before the war.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Turning to trade with individual countries, the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British possessions are shown in the following table:—

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,04,98	2,04,60	1,50,92	58,35	98,61	56,53	49,28
Ceylon	81	2,51	1,91	1,38	9,04	11,25	11,88	12,31
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,93	4,81	4,08	6,70	7,58	9,09	7,68
Hongkong	98	2,75	2,39	1,66	7,82	9,10	7,40	6,65
Egypt	(a)	1,39	1,54	72	(a)	3,80	3,79	2,22
South Africa	23	20	16	1,15	1,20	1,45	1,82	2,27
Mauritius	2,53	1,28	87	2,23	1,26	1,32	1,89	2,04
East African Protectorate	39	1,67	1,38	2,34	1,02	1,82	2,17	1,95
Canada	1	5	1,33	51	1,43	1,69	1,34	1,47
Australia	92	3,24	1,20	9,44	4,10	3,40	6,30	4,05
New Zealand	...	1	...	1	56	59	86	52
Other countries	1,20	1,44	1,39	2,62	2,82	5,56	6,82	10,46
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,25,45	2,21,58	1,77,36	94,39	1,46,17	1,09,89	1,00,90

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16. The figures for 1913-14 are R30 lakhs for imports and R2,27 lakhs for exports.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports from the United Kingdom decreased in value by R51 crores or 27 per cent to R151 crores. In the pre-war year the value had amounted to R117 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores only. The value of the exports to the United Kingdom decreased from R56 crores in 1910-21 to R19 crores the value recorded in the pre-war year being R58 crores. Nearly 31 per cent of the total imports consisted of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn which were valued at R47 crores against R51 crores or 10 per cent of the imports in the preceding year. The other important groups, namely, metals and manufactures including railway plant and rolling stock accounted for 11 per cent of the total imports as against 29 per cent in 1910-21.

The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported fell by 26 per cent to 955 million yards from 1,292 millions in 1920-21 and this was 69 per cent below the imports in the pre-war year. The value of the imports of iron and steel fell by half from R22 crores to R11 crores but on the other hand, machinery and millwork increased from R17 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores to R28 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores and railway plant and rolling stock from R15 crores to R18 crores. Imports of coal rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 716,000 tons valued at R2,98 lakhs as compared with 10,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1920-21 and 175,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1913-14. And imports of raw cotton also rose in value from R74 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Hardware and liquors amounted to R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and R2 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores as against R5 and R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1920-21. Decreases were noticeable under woollen manufacture (-R3,85 lakhs), motor cars etc (-R2,49 lakhs), paper (-R2,01 lakhs), apparel (-R1,08 lakhs), haberdashery and millinery (-R98 lakhs), cycles (-R71 lakhs), chemicals (-R65 lakhs) and stationery (-R61 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (over R16 crores), raw and manufactured jute (nearly R5 crores), seed (R4 crores), food grains (R3 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores), and raw wool (R2 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores). These articles represented 69 per cent of the total exports to that destination as against 66 per cent in 1920-21. The shipments of tea increased by 8 per cent from 219 million lbs in 1920-21 to 269 million lbs in 1921-22. Raw jute declined by no less than 33 per cent from 136,000 tons to 91,000 tons, and exports of jute bags and gunny cloth fell to 31 million bags and 60 million yards, respectively, as against 18 million bags and 95 million yards in the preceding year. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures fell by 50 per cent from R9,85 lakhs to R4,93 lakhs. The total quantity of all kinds of seeds exported was 219,000 tons showing a decrease of 67,000 tons or 23 per cent as compared with 1920-21. Cotton seed accounted for a decrease of 11,000 tons instead of 53,000 tons and groundnut, 15,700 tons. There was a heavy fall in exports of raw cotton from 96,000 bales to 36,000 bales. The quantity of raw hides and skins amounted to 4,000 tons and of tanned hides and skins to 7,500 tons as against 5,800 and 5,300 tons, respectively, in 1920-21. Food grains, mainly rice and wheat showed a decrease of 113,000 tons. Shipments of bran and pollards, lac groundnut cake and raw wool increased while there were decreases under manganese ore, teak wood, raw hemp, rubber sugar 15 D S and below, wolfram ore and mica.

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS

As regards other British possessions the total imports rose from R17 crores to R26 crores an increase of 56 per cent, while the exports fell from R54 crores to R52 crores.

The value of the total trade with Ceylon was almost the same (R13 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores) as in the preceding year. The quantity of copra imported again decreased in 1921-22 and amounted to less than 1,000 tons as against 7,500 tons in 1920-21 and 25,500 in 1919-20.

Ceylon reduced her supplies of tea and lead-sheets for tea chests, but supplied more betelnut. As in the two preceding years, she was the largest purchaser of rice, her imports (305,100 tons) being 11 per cent more than in 1920-21. She took less coal, wheat flour, sugar pig lead bones, and raw cotton, but more coloured cotton piece goods.

The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements decreased by about a crore of rupees to R4 crores and of exports from R9 crores to R7 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Of the articles of import mineral oils refined sugar and raw silk showed decreases, while imports

of provisions and unwrought tin increased. Exports of rice declined from 183,000 tons to 135,000 tons. She took more dressed sheep-skins, provisions and opium, but less coal, bran, wheat flour and cotton yarn.

The value of the trade with Hongkong showed a decrease of R1 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. She took less jute gunny bags and opium than in the preceding year. Exports of cotton twist and yarn showed an increase in quantity accompanied by a decrease in value. Her consignments of refined sugar, raw silk and silk piece goods decreased.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of the total trade with Egypt which amounted to R2,94 lakhs as against R5,33 lakhs in 1920-21 and R2,57 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913-14. The quantity of Egyptian salt imported (110,000 tons)

was slightly less than in the preceding year (117,000 tons). Egypt decreased her supplies of refined sugar and took more indigo, tea, wheat-flour and rice, while there were decreases in the shipments of cotton piece goods, wheat, gunny bags and coal.

There was a very considerable increase in the imports of sugar (16 D S and above) from Mauritius, which amounted to 61,600 tons as against 11,500 tons in the preceding year and 136,600 tons in 1913-14. Mauritius took more rice but less wheat-flour, cotton piece-goods and jute bags than in the preceding year.

The number of motor cars received direct from Canada in 1921-22, as recorded in the sea borne trade returns of Canada, was 576, valued at R13 lakhs. The direct shipments of tea to Canada increased to 12 million pounds from 8 millions in 1920-21, and of gunny cloth from 41 to 47 million yards. It is difficult, however, to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepot trade via New York. It was found that the volume of direct trade passing in the year under review was not sufficient to support the regular direct service between Calcutta and Montreal and this was changed, in December 1921, to occasional sailings as cargoes offered.

The trade with South Africa expanded considerably. Imports from the Union were valued at R16 lakhs in 1920-21 but increased to R1,45 lakhs in 1921-22. The increase was mainly accounted for by large imports of coal from Natal which amounted

to 340,500 tons, valued at R1,25 lakhs, in 1921-22, as against 7,000 tons, valued at R2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the Union increased from R1,82 lakhs in 1920-21 to R2,27 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of jute bags increased and there were also considerable re-exports of apparel to Natal.

The value of the total trade with Australia¹³ without exception 17,501 lakh in 1920-21, 16,139 lakh in which export contributed 10,511 khs and import 6,600 khs in 1921-22.

This increase was due entirely to the importation of 10,000 in which valued at 18 crores compared with 11,120 in the previous year. India also increased its purchases of wool and ordered mill while import of horses, biscuits and jams and jellies decreased and the same amount of oil. As regards the port trade Australia took jute bags to the value of 1,241 lakh against 1,101 in 1920 and also decreased the demand for rice and linseed. Tea coffee and raw cotton in India remained lower than the preceding year.

BRIEF REVIEW

The following table shows the imports from the European and other foreign countries.

Countries	I						EX-1		
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	
European Countries—									
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	R (Lakh)	R (Lakh)	R (Lakh)	R (Lakh)	R (Lakh)
Sweden	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	2	1	18	170	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	12.67	1	1	1	20.42	1.33	8.82	10.34	10.34
Netherlands	1.33	1	1	1	1.32	1.4	1.39	1.73	1.73
Belgium	4.26	7.0	7.0	7.0	12.10	10.10	12.84	8.03	8.03
France	2.69	1.7	1.7	1.7	17.72	16.76	9.54	9.90	9.90
Spain	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.25	2.0	2.83	1.51	1.51
Switzerland	6.3	8.0	7.5	7.0	1.02	1.33	2.6	1	1
Italy	2.0	1.57	4.1	2.00	7.89	8.35	6.71	1.51	1.51
Austria	1.29	1	1	1	10.01	3.7	5.6	1.85	1.85
Hungary	1	1	10	11	11	12	14	21	21
Other Countries	1.5	1	1	2	1.1	1.1	1.05	1.5	1.5
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	20.01	33	28.41	22.53	84.3	43.11	45.46	46.90	
Other Foreign Countries—									
Turkey, Asiatic	7	81	86	94	8.73	7.11	19		
Persia	1	1	1	1	1.11	1.29	3.96	2.13	2.13
Java	10.72	11.4	11.2	11.1	1.93	1.00	3.06	4.14	4.14
China	1.71	3.83	3.0	2.0	1.71	1.01	8.11	11.13	11.13
Japan	1.78	11.13	20.4	10.25	2.03	4.86	24.24	38.65	38.65
United States	1.70	2.27	3.20	21.61	21.53	48.78	37.85	25.60	25.60
Cuba					1.96	1.78	1.04		
Argentina					3.14	6.35	5.29	2.44	2.44
Chile					1.06	0.87	2.18	2.20	2.20
Other Countries	2.6	3.90	3.20	3.3	8.61	8.05	8.81	10.70	10.70
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25.17	74.17	9.78	(6.5)	69.92	1,19.98	1,02.70	97.64	

Japan succeeded in ousting the United States from the second place in India's foreign trade the value of her total trade with India increasing by R2 crores to R52 crores. There was a decrease under imports from R26 to R13 crores but exports increased by R15 crores from R24 to R39 crores. The total value of all sorts of cotton manufactures amounted to R61½ crores as against R15 crores in the preceding year and represented 18 per cent of the import trade from Japan as against 56 per cent in 1920-21. 15 million lbs of cotton twist and yarn and 90 million yards of cotton piecegoods were imported from Japan as against 20 million lbs and 170 million yards, respectively in 1919-20. The table in the margin gives the figures of import under the three main groups of grey white and coloured Japan supplied the bulk of the imports of glassware, matches and silk manufactures, as in the previous year. The value of imports of machinery and millwork glass and glassware, hardware, paper and pasteboard, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, electrical instruments, woollen goods apparel stationery and silk manufactures decreased, while cement and matches increased. Raw cotton accounted for 81 per cent of the total value of exports to Japan. The quantity rose by 88 per cent to 1,760 thousand bales and the value by 59 per cent to R32½ crores. As compared with the pre-war average the quantity showed an increase of 748 thousand bales. In this connection it is interesting to note that the number of looms in the Japanese cotton mills has increased from 8,110 in 1905 to 17,702 in 1910, 30,068 in 1915 and 60,893 in 1921. And their estimated total consumption of cotton has increased from 941,000 bales in 1905 to 2,100,000 bales in 1921. Shipments to Japan of raw jute, gunny bags, indigo, paraffin wax, bones, rape and sesamum cake, rice and shellac increased while opium decreased.

The United States fell back to third place in India's foreign trade in 1921-22. The value of imports of American goods decreased to R22 crores, a decrease of R11 crores as compared with 1920-21 and an increase of R17 crores as compared with 1913-14.

Exports decreased by R12 crores or 33 per cent to R26 crores. In the pre-war year exports were valued at R22 crores and imports at nearly R5 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were motor vehicles (R3 crore), mineral oils (R5 crores), iron and steel (R1½ crores), machinery and millwork (R4½ crores) and hardware (R1 crore). These five articles accounted for about 70 per cent of the total import trade. The number of motor cars imported decreased from 10,120 to 802. The quantity of iron and steel imported decreased by 26 per cent to 84,000 tons and in value by 15 per cent to R1½ crores. 32 million gallons of mineral oil were imported as against 50 millions in 1920-21 and 52 millions in the pre-war year. The value of machinery and millwork rose to R4½ crores from R4 crores, while hardware and instruments fell to R1 crore each as against R2½ and R1½ crores in 1920-21. There was also a decrease in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock. The bulk of the exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute (nearly R11 crores) shellac (R5 crores), and raw hides and skins (R3½ crores). These articles accounted for 86 per cent of the total value. The quantity of raw jute exported decreased by 40 per cent to 66,000 tons, gunny bags to 53 millions in number from 72 millions, and gunny

cloth to 817 millions from 933 million yards. The total value of jute manufactures decreased from R21 crores to R12 crores. Exports of raw hides and skins increased from 11,000 tons to 17,000 tons. The quantity of shellac increased by 45,000 cwts to 252,000 cwts but the value decreased from R5,19 to over R4,96 lakhs. There was a considerable increase in the exports of tea, from 3,147,000 lbs to 7,981,000 lbs as compared with a pre-war average of 2,439,000 lbs.

Trade with Java increased considerably on account of the large imports of sugar. The value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, imported amounted to nearly R23 crores, representing 97 per cent of the total imports from Java, and was 62 per cent more than in 1920-21. The quantity increased by 210 per cent from 201,000 tons to 623,000 tons. Exports to Java also increased from R3 crores to R4 crores, rice not in the husk contributing R1,65 lakhs to this increase, while there were decreases under opium (R12 lakhs) and gunny bags (R20 lakhs).

Germany made considerable progress in the restoration of her trade connections with India. Imports therefrom increased in value by 52 per cent from R4,75 lakhs in 1920-21 to R7,25 lakhs in 1921-22, but were still 23 per cent below the pre-war average. India's exports to Germany expanded even more, from R8,82 lakhs in 1920-21 to R16,34 lakhs in 1921-22, an increase of 85 per cent, but were still 27 per cent less than the pre-war average. The extent to which Germany improved her position in India's foreign trade relatively to other countries has already been commented upon in the first part of this chapter. The following figures show the extent of Indo-German trade during the past two years as compared with the pre-war average :—

	Pre-war average R (lakhs)	1920-21	1921-22
		R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	4,75	7,25
Exports including re-exports.	22,36	8,82	16,34

It will be noticed that the balance of trade remains steadily in India's favour and in approximately the same proportion as before the war, though with higher prices the volume of trade is considerably less.

The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last two years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

	Prewar average (1909-10— 1913-14).	1920-21.	1921-22.
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs (000) 11,671 R (000) 77,20	3,653 1,16,97	5,850 1,38,26
Iron and steel	Tons 136,000 R (000) 1,55,02	15,000 57,89	60,000 1,23,76
Hardware	R (000) 57,24	29,11	60,82
Machinery and millwork	R (000) 30,27	17,11	55,17
Glass and glassware	R (000) 23,69	20,32	31,45
Liquors—			
Alc, beer and porter	Gallons (000) 521 R (000) 13,14	113 5,08	393 14,83
Spirit	Gallons (000) 148 R (000) 5,43	4 1,11	21 3,36
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000) 687 R (000) 19,41	121 6,66	419 18,76
Paper and pasteboard—			
Printing paper	Cwt. 66,700 R (000) 7,15	13,600 6,28	26,600 7,14
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTE-BOARD	R (000) 21,82	18,70	18,58
Woollen manufactures	R (000) 90,62	8,96	15,96
Salt	Tons 57,800 R (000) 9,46	101,100 34,99	41,000 12,71
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000) 22,10	6,82	10,06
Cotton manufactures—			
Hosiery	R (000) 15,96	1,68	2,24
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000) 4,016 R (000) 22,30	199 5,98	98 1,53
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs (000) 9,843 R (000) 53,28	189 1,32	155 1,01
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including Twist and yarn	R (000) 83,71	9,33	6,34
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000) 1,514 R (000) 15,89	415 16,10	72 1,77

As compared with the preceding year, increases were noticeable, particularly in dyes, iron and steel, hardware, machinery, glassware, beer, and printing paper, while there were decreases under salt, cotton goods, and silk goods. As compared with the pre-war averages, dyes and salt showed increases in value but decreases in quantity, and the values of hardware, machinery, and glassware also increased. Germany was not able to maintain the improvement in her share of the trade in cotton coloured goods and blankets which she had made in 1920-21.

The principal articles of export to Germany are shown below :—

		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Jute, raw	Tons R(000)	164,400 4,90,40	72,100 2,37,25	144,000 4,20,79
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice	Tons R(000)	344,600 3,41,37	51,300 78,65	231,300 3,97,89
Wheat	Tons R(000)	16,300 17,37	27,700 48,48	13,100 22,67
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons R(000)	463,800 4,43,30	88,600 1,40,01	244,600 4,20,68
Cotton, raw	Tons R(000)	62,600 4,45,06	36,000 3,43,63	41,900 3,73,68
Seeds	Tons R(000)	177,500 3,45,50	27,600 78,04	62,700 1,52,01
Hides and skins, raw	Tons R(000)	18,600 2,63,97	3,700 38,11	11,800 92,66
Lac	Cwts R(000)	83,200 37,67	4,000 5,73	32,500 31,60
Coir manufactures	Tons R(000)	10,500 22,55	1,600 4,63	4,900 13,51
Manures—Bones	Tons R(000)	10,400 7,59	8,000 7,77	6,400 6,19
Hemp, raw	Cwts R(000)	56,900 8,48	7,600 1,86	38,900 6,08

It will be observed that there has been a substantial recovery of India's pre-war trade with Germany, particularly in raw jute, raw cotton, hides and skins, seeds, raw hemp and rice. Her demand in raw jute increased to 144,000 tons which is nearly nine-tenths of the pre-war average. Throughout the year the bulk of the export trade to Germany was done against London credits.

The value of the trade of Belgium with India amounted to R13½ crores as against R18 crores in 1920-21 and R16 crores in 1913-14. Imports were valued at R5½ crores, the chief items being iron and steel (R3½ crores), glass and glassware, machinery and millwork, cotton manufactures, motor cars, brass, paper and pasteboard and dyes. Exports mostly consisted of raw cotton (R3½ crores), oilseeds (R2½ crores), raw jute (R60 lakhs) and manganese ore (R64 lakhs).

There was a decrease of a crore of rupees in the total trade of India with France, from R13 crores to R12 crores, accounted for by a decline in imports from R3½ to R2½ crores as against an increase of R36 lakhs on the export side. Her exports to India of liquors, gold and silver thread, lametta and motor cars decreased, while she took more groundnuts (+R2½ crores), linseed (+R1 crore), and raw cotton (+R31 lakhs) and less raw jute (—R½ crore) and jute manufactures (—R1 crore).

Imports from Italy decreased from R4 crores to R2 crores. Cotton manufactures, chiefly coloured piecegoods, decreased to R19 lakhs as against R1½ crores in 1920-21. Other noticeable decreases were in motor cars and motor wagons, rubber tyres, apparel, glass and glassware, and haberdashery and millinery. Exports were valued at nearly R6 crores as against R6½ crores in the previous year. Shipments of raw cotton decreased by over R1 crore, while there were increases under oilseeds, rice, and cow hides.

The Netherlands exported to India more provisions and beer, but less cotton and woollen piecegoods and paper and pasteboard than in 1920-21. She took more rice, raw goat-skins, linseed, and rapeseed, but less wheat and raw cotton.

The value of the imports from Mesopotamia was R91 lakhs and of exports R3,53 lakhs. Dates were imported to the extent of 33,200 tons, valued at R60 lakhs, as against 31,900 tons, valued at R70 lakhs, in 1920-21. Cotton twist and yarn, wheat, and indigo showed decreases on the export side. The exports of tea also decreased from 4½ million lbs, valued at R22 lakhs, to 2½ million lbs, valued at R11½ lakhs.

Trade with China increased by R21 crores to R127 crores, mainly on account of larger shipments of raw cotton. She, however, took a smaller quantity of cotton twist and yarn than in 1920-21.

The Argentine Republic reduced her demands for gunny cloth by 60 million yards to 119 million yards, while Chile took only 1 millions of gunny bags as against 51 millions in 1920-21. Peru also reduced her demand for gunny bags from 5 to 3 millions.

Shipments of raw jute to Brazil increased by 4,700 tons to 13,400 tons.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

1. FRONTIER TRADE.

The bulk of India's foreign trade is sea-borne, and the value of the trade across the land frontier

	Pre-war average 1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
Merchandise—									
Imports	9.04	14.8	16.02	15.12					
Exports	7.59	15.27	15.19	12.58					
Treasure—									
Imports	1.14	2.17	2.14	2.06					
Exports	.93	.65	.62	.54					
GRAND TOTAL .	18.70	32.04	33.97	30.30					

of British India, which extends over about 6,800 miles, is only 5 per cent of the total sea-borne trade and amounted to R30 crores in 1921-22, a decrease from 1920-21 of 11 per cent, but 60 per cent more than the pre-war average. The marginal table shows separately the figures of merchandise and treasure included in this trade. The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with the adjoining trans-frontier countries is shown in table No 59.

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade:—

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
North-West Frontier—												
Afghanistan . . .	1.07	1.53	2.60	2.96	2.41	5.37	1.33	1.54	2.87	81	1.35	2.16
Persia . . .	3	15	18	3	1.03	1.06	36	1.05	1.41	47	84	1.31
Central Asia . . .	4	5	9	24	88	1.12	48	86	1.34	30	47	77
Dir, Swat and Bajaur . . .	69	77	1.46	39	80	1.19	41	82	1.23	32	65	97
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3.95	1.93	5.88	5.20	2.91	8.11	5.97	2.82	8.79	5.91	2.49	8.40
Tibet	25	14	30	66	32	98	61	31	92	55	23	78
Sikkim	15	12	27	51	16	67	56	15	71	68	13	81
Bhutan	9	15	24	5	3	8	12	8	20	9	4	13
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States	1.79	1.70	3.49	3.13	4.86	7.99	3.98	5.18	9.16	3.96	4.65	8.61
Western China	21	48	69	73	1.16	1.89	66	1.01	1.67	85	1.00	1.85
Siam	32	21	53	52	21	73	50	24	74	41	16	57
Karennee	25	4	29	23	8	31	30	5	35	7	3	10

Of the trade (in merchandise) which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1921-22 it amounted to R8,40 lakhs or 30 per cent of the whole frontier trade as compared with R8,79 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports of grain and pulse (mainly rice), ghi, and lac increased,

while those of fruits, vegetables and nuts, oilseeds, spices, tobacco and raw wool decreased. The total imports of food grains from Nepal amounted to 220,600 tons as compared with 164,400 tons in the preceding year. Of this unhusked rice accounted for 133,000 tons and husked rice 55,000 tons as compared with 102,000 tons and 40,000 tons, respectively, in 1920-21. The exports of cotton yarn and piece goods to Nepal decreased to R98 lakhs from R1,26 lakhs in 1920-21 as also those of cotton raw to R1 lakh from R15 lakhs in the preceding year.

Tibet.

The trade with Tibet amounted to R78 lakhs, of which imports of wool accounted for R33 lakhs.

Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier that with Afghanistan is the most important. This trade fell by 25 per cent to R2,16 lakhs on account of the disturbed state of the frontier. The value of imports therefrom amounted to R81 lakhs

and that of exports to R1,35 lakhs, showing a decrease of 39 and 12 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. Imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts again fell off considerably from 130,000 cwts valued at R48 lakhs, to 45,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs, in 1921-22, owing to a poor almond crop in Afghanistan. Imports of wool, ghi, and seeds also decreased, while shawls, cotton goods and leather showed increases. More raw wool, ghi and liquors were taken, but cotton piecegoods, sugar, wheat and tea decreased.

The Eastern Frontier trade is chiefly with the Shan States, the total value amounting to R8,61 lakhs, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with 1920-21. The production in Burma of lead in the mines near Namtu amounted in 1921 to 33,717 tons as

compared with 23,821 tons in 1920, and that of silver to 3,555,000 ounces as compared with 2,869,700 ounces in 1920. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 677,000 cwt. valued at R128 lakhs, as compared with 531,000 cwt. valued at R111 lakhs in 1920-21. Silver worth R108 lakhs was imported in the year under review as compared with R98 lakhs in the preceding year.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1921-22 as compared with the previous two years are shown below:—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE		
	1919-20		1920-21
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	4,22	3,74	3,00
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Buner and Waziristan)	3.01	3.45	2.47
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkestan)	67	81	51
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	61	75	56
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2.5	2.70	2.60
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	5.18	5.14	5.30
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	2.02	2.45	1.98
Assam (chiefly with Naga and Mishmi Hills)	13	23	13
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	10.93	11.94	11.14

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES.

Trade in private merchandise between Burma and other provinces for the last three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below:—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6.02	10.88	11.36	10.92	5.09	13.13	9.93	10.72
Bombay	82	2.93	2.78	2.72	3.04	11.46	11.23	11.29
Sind	4	1	2	6	24	88	90	92
Madras	1.48	2.00	1.83	3.00	3.10	7.13	5.84	6.52
TOTAL	8.36	15.82	15.99	16.79	11.77	32.60	27.90	29.15

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 61 and 62.

Imports into Burma.

The two most noticeable features in the trade during 1921-22 were decreased importation of coal and increased importation of piecegoods.

Coal.—Although the total imports of coal into Burma from all sources were abnormally high, supplies from Bengal fell from 431,000 tons in 1920-21 to 377,000 tons in 1921-22 as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. Before the war imports from Bengal were always more than 90 per cent of the total importations, but in the year under review Bengal supplied only 63 per cent. The marked falls in foreign freights and world's coal prices which enabled coal from the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and East Africa to compete with Indian supplies were the chief causes of this change, although they were assisted also by labour troubles on the East Indian Railway.

Cotton piecegoods and yarn.—Despite the striking fall in the importations of foreign piecegoods the imports of Indian-made piecegoods into Burma rose from 27,769 thousand yards valued at 161 lakhs of rupees in 1920-21 to 36,872 thousand yards valued at 187 lakhs of rupees in 1921-22. And the imports of Indian yarn were also exceptionally high—20 million lbs in 1921-22 as compared with 19 million lbs in 1920-21 and the pre-war average of 10 million lbs.

Fuel oil.—Although total importations of fuel oil into Burma increased, imports from Assam, a trade of five years' standing, fell from 24,000 tons in 1920-21 to 11,000 tons in 1921-22.

Exports from Burma.

Rice.—Exports to India fell from 970,000 tons to 890,000 tons, but this is still more than double the pre-war average, so that the increased demand from India seems likely to become a permanent feature of the Burma rice trade. As usual, Bombay was the principal purchaser and took 492,000 tons, Bengal took 227,000 tons, and Madras 169,000.

Mineral oils.—Indian consumption of kerosene and petrol from Burma increased considerably, the former from 105 million gallons in 1920-21 to 131 million gallons in 1921-22, and the latter from 14.6 million gallons in 1920-21 to 16.1 million gallons in 1921-22. Shipments of petrol in bulk have steadily increased. All the major ports now have facilities for bulk handling of petrol, arrangements at Bombay having been completed in May 1922.

Lac.—Exports of lac from Burma to India showed a considerable increase from R20 lakhs in 1920-21 to R48 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with less than three lakhs, the pre-war average, and R32 lakhs in 1919-20. These shipments consist almost entirely of sticklac despatched to Calcutta for refineries in Bengal and the United Provinces.

Timber.—Exports of timber fell, teakwood from 190 thousand cubic tons to 160 and other timber from 43 thousand cubic tons to 30, as compared with 128 and 28, the pre-war averages.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

In normal years there is a large surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise, which is liquidated by the payment of interest on the debt and other home charges and the importation of the precious metals. The average credit balance of merchandise was R78 crores in the five pre-war years and R76 crores during the war years. In 1919-20, a year of an unprecedentedly large volume of trade, this credit balance rose to R129 crores. In 1920-21, however, there was a debit balance of nearly R78 crores. The year under review also showed a debit balance, but of R21 crores only. The causes of this reversal of the ordinary balance of trade have been analysed in Chapters I to III, the chief cause being that owing to their reduced purchasing power India's customers did not absorb her produce in quantities enough, or at prices high enough, to enable her to pay for her imports.

The following table shows the movements of merchandise and the trade balance in each month of 1921-22—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

Month	Imports	Exports	Excess Net Imports— Net Exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1920-21
1921—				
April	25,87	18,04	—7,83	+6,76
May	20,74	19,62	—1,12	+4,33
June	19,46	16,64	—2,82	—2,83
July	17,71	17,47	—24	—7,57
August	20,80	19,77	—1,03	—10,30
September	19,71	20,20	+49	—6,97
October	23,37	18,20	—5,17	—10,70
November	26,41	20,12	—6,29	—12,77
December	23,16	21,95	—1,21	—11,53
1922—				
January	27,62	23,24	—4,38	—12,48
February	20,00	22,41	+2,41	—7,81
March	21,49	27,78	+6,29	—5,68
TOTAL	2,66,34	2,45,44	—20,90	—77,55

In the first month of the year, as in the preceding ten months, June 1920 to March 1921, there was a large excess of imports over exports, amounting to nearly R8 crores, as against a favourable balance of nearly R7 crores in April, 1920. Imports were greatly reduced in the following five months while exports maintained their level, and there was actually an excess of exports over imports in the month of September to the extent of R49 lakhs. In the subsequent four months, which were marked by the cataclysmic depreciation of the German mark and the consequent dwindling of German demand for Indian exports, imports were inflated with the unusual landings of foreign wheat and coal and reached over R27½ crores in January. Exports also rose but the net imports amounted to R17 crores, as against R17½ crores in the corresponding period of 1920-21. In the last two months imports fell to the level of the first half-year, and there was a favourable balance of R9 crores as against an adverse balance of R13½ crores in the previous year.

As in 1919-20, there was a net import of private treasure in the year under review, which amounted to R12 crores as compared with a net export of R1½ crores in 1920-21. The first six months of the year showed a favourable margin on the export side except in the month of May when there was a net import of R82 lakhs. From October onwards imports exceeded exports, culminating in the month of March 1922 when the net imports reached the high figure of nearly R6 crores.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately, on private account, during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade as measured by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, en-faced rupee paper, etc., during 1921-22 was against India to the extent of R32 crores, as compared with a debit balance of R48½ crores in the previous year and a credit balance of nearly R99 crores in 1919-20. The average of the war-period was in favour of India to the extent of R35 crores, while that of the pre-war years, 1909-14, was against India to the extent of half a crore. So that this reduction in the adverse balance indicates a tendency to return to normal trade conditions.

The following statement summarises the position:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Pre-war average.	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+3,12,28	+2,40,01	+2,31,38
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+17,78	+18,04	+14,06
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	-1,45,85	-1,47,80	-2,00,80	-3,35,60	-2,66,34
(1) Balance of trade in merchandise	+78,27	+76,31	+1,29,26	-77,55	-20,90
Gold (private)*	-28,87	-7,81	-10,97	+8,88	+2,70
Silver (private)*	-7,21	-2,99	+15	-7,59	-14,95
(2) Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-36,08	-10,80	-10,82	+1,29	-12,16
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	-41,35	-34,96(a)	-36,81(b)	..	..
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	+18,58	+28,55	+1,53
Transfers of Government securities	-87	-38	-1,94	-56	-27
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	-44	-30	-28	-23	-27
(3) Balance of remittances of funds	-42,61	-30,14	-19,85	+27,76	+1,26
Total visible balance of trade	-42	+85,37	+98,59	-48,50	-31,80

*Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(b) Includes Telegraphic Transfers from the Bank of Montreal R2,26 lakhs.

— Net Export — Net Import

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's "invisible" exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, etc.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

As in 1920-21, the imports and exports of gold and silver were of great importance in the year under review. The following table shows the imports and exports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods :—

					(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)
	GOLD		SILVER		Net Imports—Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period			32.79	3.92	—36.08
Average of war period			10.60	2.99	—10.40
1919-20			10.97	6.93	—3.60
1920-21			12.51	21.39	+2.39
1921-22			13.82	16.61	—12.16
			10.88	3.67	
			4.56	1.77	
			15	59	
			10.90	4.41	
			17.33	2.38	

The unusual export of gold from India during the second half of 1920-21, which took place in order to liquidate the excess of imports over exports of merchandise, continued in the first half of 1921-22 and was then replaced by an equally marked import of gold, together with large imports of silver, and these importations dominated exchange during the latter half of the year.

The imports were stimulated by the low sterling price in London which was 115s. 2d. per fine ounce in August, 1921, and declined to 95s. at the end of March, 1922. The price of country gold in Bombay correspondingly stood at R33 and R28-13 per tola. The bulk of the exports of gold went to the United States (R11.96 lakhs) and Japan (R4.60 lakhs, a part of which subsequently found its way to the United States of America). There were large imports of gold into India from Mesopotamia (R3.58 lakhs), Australia and New Zealand (R1.54 lakhs), and Aden and Arabia (R1.12 lakhs), in payment for the exports of merchandise to those countries. Besides these, the United Kingdom contributed R5.90 lakhs and the United States of America R1.32 lakhs.

There were no imports of gold on Government account during the year as against R11.06 lakhs in 1920-21. The exports on Government account amounted to R7 lakhs to the Bahrein Islands as in the preceding year.

The general trade depression greatly curtailed the world-demand for silver. Nevertheless there was heavy buying on Chinese account, and shipments to India were 50 per cent greater than those in the previous year, despite the fact that the Government of India again did not buy any silver for coinage purposes. As in the case of gold, the net imports of silver were largest in the latter half of the year. A net export to China of R78 lakhs and the return of silver coin from East Africa, where the rupee has been demonetised, were noticeable features of the year's trade. For further details a reference is invited to Table No. 44.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange at Calcutta, and the prices of bar gold at Bombay. It will be noticed that silver prices were very much more steady than in the previous year. The highest quotation in London was less than one half of the maximum of 1920, when the record figure of 89½d. was reached, and the range between the highest and lowest quotations was 11½d. (the highest 43¾d. in September, 1921, and the lowest 32½d. at the end of February, 1922) as against 41½d. in the year before. Notwithstanding Chinese demand, prices weakened from October to December, mainly on account of the melting down of Continental silver coinage. And in the last quarter of the year Chinese demand fell away and India became the main support of the silver market.

CALCUTTA;
January 26, 1923.

C. G. FREKE,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Part II—Tables.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE.—Throughout these tables “Pre-war average” means the average of the five years 1906-07 to 1913-14, and “war average” means the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

					(In lakhs of Rupees)	
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,07,97	3,5,60	2,66,34
Government Stores		5,82	11,43	13,73	11,1	14,07
	TOTAL MERCHANTISE	1,51,07	1,59,25	2,21,70	3,47,14	2,80,41
Treasure—						
Private		{ Gold { Silver	32.79 10.88	10.60 4.56 1.54	12.51 10.90 11.06	13.82 17.33
Government		{ Gold { Silver	1.53	22.37	29.34 29	..
	TOTAL TREASURE	{ Gold { Silver	32.73 14.41	12.14 26.10	21.57 11.10	15 13.82 17.48 31.30
	TOTAL IMPORTS		47.20	33.07	75.24	
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	3,12,28	2,10,01	2,81,35
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,02	8.14	17.78	18.64	14,06
	TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANTISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,30,06	2,38,05
Government Stores			11	1.72	5.97	9.59
	TOTAL MERCHANTISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	3,36,08	2,67,64
Treasure—						
Private		{ Gold { Silver	3.92 8.77	2.93 1.77	6.92 5.39	21.39 4.41
Government		{ Gold { Silver	72 1	1.27	5.99 17	2.88 7
	TOTAL TREASURE	{ Gold { Silver	4.64 3.08	4.26 8.04	12.92 76	21.46 4.71
	TOTAL EXPORTS	{ Total	8.32	7.80	13.08	26.17
	TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,40,65	6,75,71
						5,70,43

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANTISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PRECEDING FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

	MERCHANTISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANTISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31.70	55.86	87.56	17.82	1.80	15.62	1,00,98	6.15	32	5.83
1869-70 to 1873-74	83.04	50.25	89.29	8.26	1.59	6.67	99.14	3.96	19	3.07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38.36	60.32	98.68	9.86	2.81	7.05	1,11,35	1.66	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50.16	79.08	1,29.24	11.66	1.88	10.33	1,42,23	4.26	10	4.18
1884-85 to 1888-89	61.51	88.61	1,50.15	18.62	1.61	11.93	1,65,41	3.41	38	3.08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70.78	1,04.99	1,75.77	17.92	3.68	14.24	1,97,87	4.12	2.02	2.10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73.07	1,07.53	1,81.20	14.89	6.40	8.49	2,08,49	5.49	3.33	2.85
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84.08	1,24.92	2,09.60	26.01	11.65	14.36	2,47,26	18.00	6.82	6.18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19.86	1,05.14	2,85.29	36.15	9.90	26.25	3,81,34	16.85	7.50	9.35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51.07	2,24.23	3,75.90	47.20	8.32	38.88	4,31,42	32.79	4.84	28.15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,60.25	2,21.23	3,81.68	39.07	7.30	31.77	4,31,45	12.14	4.26	7.88
In the year 1919-20	2,21.70	3,36.03	5,57.73	78.24	18.68	64.56	6,49,65	48.25	12.92	35.33
,, 1920-21	3,17.14	2,67.61	6,14.78	34.76	26.17	8.53	6,75,71	23.57	21.46	2.11
,, 1921-22	2,80.41	2,48.66	5,29.07	31.80	19.06	12.24	5,70,43	13.82	16.68	3.88(a)

NOTE.—(a) Government transactions are included in Table 2
(b) Net exports

No. 3.—MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PRIVATE MERCHANTS' IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1921-22 AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS 1919-20 AND 1920-21 AT THE PRE-WAR AND WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS (In lakhs of Rupees)

Month	Exports (including Re-Imports)										Excess of Exports over Imports				
	1919-20 Pre-war Average	War average	1920-21	1921-22	1919-20 Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22						
April	11.4	11.7	1.5	1.5	25.57	19.84	17.22	22.71	29.11	18.04	8.07	.45	5.36	6.70	-7.88(a)
May	11.0	11.1	—	—	21.4	18.70	20.01	21.77	28.06	19.12	7.75	8.16	7.94	4.3	-1.12(a)
June	1.3	11.1	1.1	1.1	19.4	17.51	19.13	0.81	2.19	16.61	7.75	7.32	8.98	-2.81(1)	-2.82(a)
July	10.7	9.5	2.1	2.0	17.1	17.77	17.88	28.81	20.69	17.17	0.83	1.43	13.8	-7.77(a)	-24(a)
August	1.6	—	16.1	0.0	20.80	19.00	17.56	26.95	22.0	19.77	3.8	.53	10.83	-10.0(1)	-1.03(a)
September	1.0	1.1	16.78	—	19.71	16.27	17.02	31.41	-2.02	20.20	—.5	1.91	11.6	-6.07(1)	40
October	1.7	1.2	6.0	31.1	2.37	18.00	18.92	21.2	21.11	18.0	1.1	.72	1.00	-11.70(1)	-5.17(a)
November	1.71	1.0	17.5	1.6	26.41	17.71	18.21	30.72	18.80	20.12	—.7	4.88	1.17	-1.77(c)	-6.20(a)
December	11.0	10.71	17.	1.0	23.16	10.67	17.09	27.19	20.10	21.05	5.17	6.88	9.57	-11.5(1)	-1.21(a)
January	1.4	1.0	2.8	31.0	27.62	21.04	19.16	31.8	18.77	23.24	6.57	5.20	6.30	-12.18(a)	-4.38(1)
February	11.3	11.6	19.5	—.41	20.00	22.06	19.36	27.73	17.63	22.41	10.67	8.10	8.16	-7.81(a)	2.41
March	12.5	11.00	9.86	21.6	21.10	2.05	21.95	31.07	18.58	27.78	10.12	10.12	7.71	-5.8(a)	6.20
TOTAL	1,45.50	1,1.50	267.0	35.60	2,66.34	2,24.12	2,21.11	3,30.00	2,38.05	2,46.44	78.27	76.01	12.10	-77.5(a)	-20.90(a)

(a) Net imports.

No. 4.—VALUL OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANTS, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of rupees)

	Pie-war Aveage	War Average	1919-20	9-0-21	1921-22
I. LIQUOR DRINKS, AND TOBACCO.					
Sugar	18.17 58	11.70 48	22.99 27	18.50 80	27.50 28
Grain, pulse, and flour	19.68	53.29	3,08.01	3.06	9.3.59
Liquors	1.7.01	2,04.04	2,90.77	4,21.17	3.37.20
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.52	2,90.91	3,60.16	2,70.36
Spices	1,54.72	1,30.94	2,26.53	1,91.08	1,32.59
Other food and drink	8.59	1,89.12	2,32.20	2,41.4	1,69.6
Fruits and vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.00	1,89.60	1,67.62	1,66.00
Tobacco	71.07	1,02.12	2,01.87	—.9.1	1,65.06
Tea	.229	47.30	53.75	40.21	55.40
Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.93	20.14	19.02	20.59	14.77
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84.65	26,38.91	41,12.88	35,67.14	50,62.94
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	3,94.88	4,23.95	9,48.76	8,76.40	7,56.14
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	80.89	80.41	12.86	80.37	5,85.05
Cotton	1,02.23	44.45	67.80	1,68.48	3,44.28
Silk	1,17.25	1,10.00	1,77.19	1,6.20	1,82.16
Wood and timber	71.10	85.31	1,25.32	1,0.58	86.33
Gums, resins and lac	25.52	22.00	71.61	47.61	41.00
Tallow, stearine, and wax	16.79	17.71	24.15	48.11	21.6
Seeds	7.72	58.19	1,25.99	51.50	16.73
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool (raw)	6.12	18.56	5.50	12.66	11.80
Hides and skins, raw	13.86	15.67	19.96	10.16	9.82
Wool	16.21	18.28	7.48	6.50	9.12
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	3.51	8.46	8.28	17.50	8.67
Miscellaneous	1,47.29	1,05.50	1,47.18	1,68.82	1,70.03
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,03.87	9,52.89	17,97.08	17,10.53	22,01.81
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	52.18 03	52.48.21	59.07.93	1,02.12.00	56.99.81
Silk	2,76.79	2,82.03	5,92.43	5,58.34	2,94.71
Wool	3,08.23	1,81.70	1,50.85	5,53.01	1,22.36
Haberdashery and millinery	1,36.54	1,02.30	96.85	3,01.89	62.70
Others	50.17	84.57	1,51.68	2,06.16	64.84
Machinery of all kinds, including boiling for machinery	5,80.04	5,76.52	9,58.32	24,08.56	35,49.21
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	11,15.63	9,69.32	16,28.73	31,22.21	21,06.99
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,11.21	1,41.84	4,58.73	14,18.05	18,91.06
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	5,02.00	4,86.93	7,14.74	16,18.3	11,9.52
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,38.90	2,77.89	6,39.94	9,34.65	5,05.15
Dyes and colours	2,06.58	2,09.01	3,23.48	5,72.4	4,49.10
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,12.73	3,42.57	3,78.81	5,10.47	3,74.57
Carriges and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,56.23	3,48.19	4,53.62	14,08.08	8,61.90
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,84.88	2,86.64	8,12.71	9,12.19	8,59.49
Glassware and earthenware	2,15.69	1,75.90	2,74.47	4,27.67	3,00.40
Apparel	2,03.40	1,84.77	1,96.61	4,32.12	1,28.04
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	38.78	32.85	37.11	68.96	70.11
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	45.40	36.18	58.78	4,28.62	66.42
Furniture, cabinetwork, and manufactures of wood	29.82	31.73	45.94	9.65	54.29
Miscellaneous	6,38.70	8,87.24	11,54.39	16,12.26	13,29.76
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,80,20	1,03,56,34	1,45,35,07	2,74,97,24	1,86,37,92
IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED					
	2,16,50	3,82,52	4,12,21	7,54,07	4,82,58
TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,07,97,24	3,85,59,88	2,66,84,65

No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANTISE, ACCORDING TO SUB-CLASSES AND THEIR
SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Grain, pulse, and flour	4,81,11	37,41,90	15,11,71	2,5,1,91	29,98,01
Tea	13,01,58	17,01,57	20,51,0	1,1,1,92	18,2,02
Spices	55,66	10,0,0	1,7,1,2	1,0,0,36	1,0,0,36
Tobacco	36,31	16,2,2	1,2	1,1,1	71,31
Provisions and grocers' stores	10,10	60,27	(1,1,1)	7,1,1	70,61
Fruit and vegetables	16,1,0	7,0	1,1,1	1,1,1	63,20
Fish (excluding canned fish)	3,0,0	4,60	1,1,1	0,0,0	(0,0,5)
Sugar	16,01	11,31	0,0,0	0,0,1	21,57
Liquors	1,1	1,0	11	2,1	19
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,78,55	1,18,0	1,7,11	1,42,93	1,30,21
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,06,50	53,56,05	12,28	1,0,07,1	53,51,21
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	33,27,70	33,63,19	33,65,11	41,(0,05	58,96,8
Seeds	21,30,97	12,1,42	26,1,10	10,1,43	17,40,69
Jute	22,20,4	12,80,2	21,(1,1	10,36,03	11,04,92
Gum, resins, and lac	2,8,57	0,0,0	1,11,8	0,0,7	7,0,65
Hides and skins, raw	10,81,10	9,88,21	2,43,1	1,1,1,01	5,95,14
Oils	91,30	1,8,22	6,40,63	3,15,07	2,84,34
Wool	2,08,9	3,80,61	1,1,1,7	,5,2	2,54,46
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	11,11,52	1,33,53	1,30,7	-40,0	1,70,34
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	42,82	14,76	1,0,0,56	0,40	78,66
Wood and timber	94,14	0,42	1,1,1,00	1,2,05	55,6
Hemp	78,27	1,17,87	1,1,1,11	86,13	39,6
Coal, coke, and peat fuel	75,71	45,40	8,66	1,30,1*	16,03
Tallow, stearine, and wax	9,15	7	10,31	0,13	0,13
Miscellaneous	2,28,23	0,2,14	5,00,83	4,35,55	8,10,79
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,02,50,1	81,06,00	1,63,09,51	1,05,13,16	1,11,55,89
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	20,24,7	10,19,21	10,01,0	12,99,17	29,99,57
Cotton	11,40,1	11,72,71	27,41,	10,(0,07	10,(0,07
Wool	25,33	21,20	0,7,5	81,	71,2
Silk	7,0	7	0	,17	2,06
Others	1,11	1,03	,11	,00	5,00
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	4,5,1,8	7,19,4	12,71,	,2,1	4,03,37
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	10,0,53	0,7,0	0,0,1	3,85,37	2,85,37
Dyes and colours	1,1,5,0	,2,1	,1,15	1,10,0	1,3,20
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,80	17,32	,1,1	1,1,02	1,2,57
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	22,41	4,69	46,32	,1,1	56,53
Apparel					
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	1,1,0	1,4,30	17,41	,0,0,3	31,25
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	,1,0	4,2	11,73	9,43	11,5
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,86	3,78	7,1	10,09	9,17
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	1,02	1,73	,2,8	11,14	6,68
Glassware and earthenware	64	2,43	3,56	1,4,3	2,59
Machinery of all kinds, including belting, for machinery	1,50	1,21	2,69	2,20	2,37
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	24	35	1,1,9	,1	51
Miscellaneous	,00,80	3,10,72	,01,18	4,00,01	4,49,88
TOTAL, CLASS III	51,88,07	69,0,61	1,0,24,11	50,91,11	61,66,75
IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED					
TOTAL	2,19,19,73	2,1,06,70	8,12,27,89	2,40,01,23	2,81,38,01

No. 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	Tons. Cwt.	12 3*	58 2	3	9	24	1,02,22 60*	44 45	67,80 7	1,09,49 6	3,44,28 2
" waste . . . . .				..			
" manufacture											
Flock goods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	90,4,80	533,341	580,206	635,606	21,08,56	10,65,42	2,54,70	26,45,20	22,67,12
" white		654,235	518,890	32,047	421,784	306,167	11,0,33	12,43,42	15,91,53	21,89,51	12,06,33
" coloured		631,52	356,277	203,295	489,256	13,94,80	12,41,0	12,70,01	14,1,1,1	7,59,39	11,1,1,2
Twist and yarn	lb	41,791	34,063	1,097	17,833	37,14,	3,77,15	4,91,79	4,4,40	13,57,15	83,49
Hosiery	No.	24,014	8,970	4,578	10,706	2,504	52,20	24,92	17,03	1,06,80	47,22
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	37,127*	30,018	17,004	18,472	9,746	21,69	81,1,1	55,24	86,21	21,0,2
Feats	Yds.	1,598	1,722	1,073	1,496	1,001	30,10	40,05	40,05	91,20	74,31
Thread, sewing	lb	—	—	—	—	—	2,63,97	66,55	88,93	1,47,14	81,31
Other sorts											
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	34,70,51	52,53,00	59,77,60	1,03,81,55	60,38,11
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working Machinery (including											
Machine tools)											
Textiles, Cotton											
" Jute											
" Other sorts											
Prime-movers											
Electrical											
Paper mill machinery											
Sewing and knitting machines and											
parts											
Boilers											
Tea											
Mining	No.	5	6	12	17	7	19,57	16,03	22,34	30,11	26,86
Typewriters											
Bike and flour mill machinery											
Sugar											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Tons	681	409	409	236	717	12,33,00	14,07,56	21,82,60	18,94,59	26,76,76
" 15 D. S. and below		10	3	1	1	1	17,07	7,47	1,57	4,20	1,12
Molasses		98	81	72	105	64	41,63	41,40	89,89	1,01,71	49,48
Confectionery		3	1	1	2	1	21,04	13,14	21,25	39,36	18,75
Saccharin		3	—	—	—	1,04	0,93	4,46	7,44	—	4,17
TOTAL	..	783	554	482	344	783	13,17,58	14,70,48	22,90,27	18,50,30	27,50,28

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14

INDIA - COMMODITIES

	QUANTITY ("000 CUP in THOUSANDS)	VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
		1919 Avg.	1919 Avg.	1920 Avg.	1921 Avg.	1919 Avg.	1920 Avg.
1. Metals—							
a) Non-ferrous—							
i) Copper—							
Copper	1,511	40	45	6	5	3,633	1,798
Bauxite	111	1	42	50	61	1,211	1,000
Bauxite (mica)	11	40	11	149	11	1,050	999
Bauxite (total)	6	11	10	19	17	310	3051
Irons or	71	18	23	26	30	20,94	1
Tin plate	11	10	10	17	17	58,41	32,1
Tin plate (total)	1	2	38	42	41	9,59	7,55
Aluminium	16	7	28	23	17	31,91	3,0
Aluminium (total)	31	1	18	0	11	1,13	1,11
Tin cans	10	14	5	1	1	11,45	9,2
bowls	6	1	1	2	1	1,6	74
Others	2	1	1	7	11	11,50	1,11
TOTAL	20	52	108	120	1,1051	1,916	20
ii) Zinc	605	320	47	714	613	11,1715	9,6100
iii) Lead	38	70	48	56	56	14,61	7,108
iv) Tin	20	113	91	562	51	78,36	2,004
v) Copper	512	63	113	205	17	75,17	4,0845
vi) Zinc	61	27	139	30	21	31,13	1,0178
vii) Lead	593	90	802	288	16	1,0700	70,71
viii) Tin	123	42	93	76	51	18,44	0,18
ix) Zinc	106	51	122	76	30	11,11	42,9
x) Tin	1	2	03	4	2,15	10,77	2,15
xi) Silver	22	0	7	7	17,61	1,11	22
xii) Others	11	1	1	1	1	6,41	0,07
TOTAL OF METALS	75	346	177	711	650	1,1111	12,11
TOTAL OF OILS	1	1	1	4	1	1,1188	40,6,99
b) Ferrous—							
i) Iron and steel							
Steel	123	42	93	76	51	18,44	0,18
Iron	106	51	122	76	30	11,11	42,9
Total	22	0	7	7	17,61	1,11	22
ii) Cast iron	11	1	1	1	1	6,41	0,07
iii) Total	75	346	177	711	650	1,1111	12,11
iv) Total	1	1	1	4	1	1,1188	40,6,99
c) Miscellaneous—							
i) Railways and wagon							
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	44,97	1,1402
Materials for construction—						1,048	889
Rails, chairs and fish	—	—	—	—	—	1,0425	1,048
Plates of steel or iron	—	—	—	—	—	1,240	701
Structural and mechanical	—	—	—	—	—	1,2906	1,2906
Iron	—	—	—	—	—	1,5026	1,5026
Sleepers of wood	—	—	—	—	—	1,5026	1,5026
And iron	—	—	—	—	—	1,5026	1,5026
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,5026	1,5026
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	6,1121	3,4521
ii) Grain, pulse and flour	—	—	—	—	—	1,1173	1,1173
iii) Oils—							
Mineral, kerosene and other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	2,7557	1,1204
Animal	—	—	—	—	—	1,0475	2,1414
Vegetable	—	—	—	—	—	9,10	83
Essential	—	—	—	—	—	8,7	1,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,86	2,176
iv) Hardware—							
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	1,126
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23,96	40,69
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	1,14
Enamelled hardware	—	—	—	—	—	1,141	2,07
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	2,81	18,60
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	18,68	759
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,6122	1,5118
d) Coal coke, and patent fuel	—	—	—	—	—	2,5578	1,2119
e) Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—							
i) Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,0931
ii) Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,7	12,11
iii) Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	1,98	12,58
iv) Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	0,95	1,40
v) Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	9,95	11,47
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	17,11	17,93
f) Silk, raw waste	—	—	—	—	—	1,3582	1,656
g) Manufactures—							
i) Piece goods	—	—	—	—	—	1,1001	1,1120
ii) Yarn, nolls, and varas	—	—	—	—	—	1,31	1,17
iii) Mixed goods	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	1,12
iv) Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,0808	1,0808
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,9554	3,0312
h) Liquors—							
i) Spirit	—	—	—	—	—	2,1890	3,2411
ii) Ale, beer and porter	—	—	—	—	—	5306	1,0087
iii) Wines	—	—	—	—	—	12,40	9790
iv) Cider	—	—	—	—	—	2623	4508
v) TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	56	65
i) Dyes—							
i) Aniline	—	—	—	—	—	5676	1,1696
ii) Alizarine	—	—	—	—	—	1235	2,6310
iii) Others	—	—	—	—	—	3282	2,1747
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	8700	3752

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14
† " " , from 1910-11 to 1913-14

No 6—continued

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pkt weight av. per cwt	Wt av. per dozen	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pkt weight av. per cwt	Wt av. per dozen	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Motor cars and Motor cycles—	No.										
Motor cars	1	2	10	15	3	(1) 1,145	74 11	2,62,61	7,82,24	1,73,50	5,57
Motor cycles	1	1	2	3	1	(1) 10,68	6 56	16 46	50	2,23,12	29,49
Motor wagons	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 1	(9)	48 5	6 02	1,70,16	50,87
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,64	1,11 45	3,32,84	12,34,33	2,71,73	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—						
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt	96	100	1,4	134	1	40,11	55,09	89 96	1,12,19	66 48	
Biscuits and cakes	73	46	47	42	14	4,08	27,72	39,85	46,95	18,36	
Farmaceutic and patent foods	2	248	271	260	274	5,10	16,40	6 3	70,92	56,78	
Milk condensed and preserved	103	74	48	62	81	2,57	34,0	40,19	14,82	64,40	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57 19	50,70	61,75	86,08	61 34	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,90,01	3,60,06	2,70,36	
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	1,27,07	2,02 47	2,84,46	7,90,34	2,84,11	
Glass and Glassware—											
Bottles and phials	Gross Cwt	166	345	—	—	91 55	31 59	51 14	96 25	60,78	
Beads and fuse pearls	Cwt	29	18	20	345	272	12 56	25 14	30 07	54 57	3,68
Sheets and plates	Supl feet	16,187	8,29	12,225	20	16	24 67	17 05	19 94	40 09	3,36
Funnels, globes, etc	—	—	—	17,203	12,880	17 46	20 09	38 01	71 11	37 0	
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	1 44	14 21	18 90	1 41	16 58	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,02	1 28 02	1 99 81	3 37 62	2,22,49	
Matches	Gross	14,760*	14,610	15,015	12,699	19,681	88 21	1,53 31	2,04 83	1,87,01	2,08 80
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	130	3	92	131	125	52 77	80 22	92 60	1 39 1	
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,584	10,079	30, 49	18,233	15 1	26 3	17,60	62 94	1,85,70
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10 12	45,23	18,83	23 (2)	21,59	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,24,03	2,25 99	2,00 69	
Spices—											
Betelnuts	Cwt	1,176	1,170	1,126	956	984	1,08,24	1,36 35	1,55,32	1,40,04	
Cloves	"	76	80	83	57	60	27,78	39 15	51 47	33,94	1,86,81
Others	"	62	61	34	24	30	15,70	21 43	16,74	11,10	45,73
TOTAL	—	1,234	1,126	1,243	1,037	1,074	1,54,72	1,96 98	2,26,53	1,31,08	1,92,59
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Tons	531	826	708	915	872	28,80	74 44	57,72	94,70	86,70
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1 17 07	1,08,33	1,71,35	1,04,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91 51	1,61,05	2,66,14	1,90,89	
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	46	47	50	50	40	58 03	67 52	92 19	1,14,75	1,00,84
Almonds	"	3	53	7	3	5	23 73	2, 61	75 58	2,43	46,40
Others	"	4	47	4	3	3	10 27	8 72	14 75	12,15	11,37
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	15 61	8 45	7 08	8 49	9,39	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 07 72	1,10,30	1 89 60	1,67 82	1,68,00
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb	1,731	2,628	4,160	6,206	2,739	52,74	1 12,79	1,68,68	2,50,80	
Others	"	1,498	1,017	1,629	1,404	1,324	18,33	19,68	98,24	39,61	1,81,34
TOTAL	—	3,229	3,610	5,780	7,610	4,068	71,07	1 32,42	2,01,87	2,05,01	1,65,06
Drugs and Medicine—											
Camphor	lb	1,417	1,632	514	701	688	15 65	24 37	24 65	26,77	21,24
Proprietary and patent medicines	lb	—	—	—	—	—	24 74	21 87	30 49	28,12	20,01
Quinine salts	Cwt	119	6	74	94	63	11 81	1 89	33 12	3,43	27,65
Lassia lights	lb	36	39	50	10	18	9 6	9 10	16 52	12,66	13,21
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	41 07	55 79	87 52	1 08,11	76 26	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 02 63	1 29 02	1 82 60	2 11,28	1,58,37
Rubber raw and manufactured											
Salt	Ions	545	444	446	621	472	79,16	1 81 60	2,00,52	2,28,18	1,51,68
Wool, raw manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds	3,202	3,678	3,318	1,078	1,361	16,21	18,28	7,48	6,50	9,12
Shawls	No.	22,420	8,200	3,377	11,007	1,952	2,06,70	1 37 18	1,26,67	4,61,18	
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,668	189	19	16	44	41,45	5 50	1,08	1,18	1,68
Hosiery	lb	1,400	636	528	48	291	10,20	9 57	15,72	20,07	11,76
Yarn and knitting wool	"	410	237	92	32	62	11,08	11 33	6,27	5,03	5,13
Other sorts	"	877	80	94	320	413	19,32	10 94	5,94	24,7	18,79
TOTAL	—	1,415	540	274	391	262	12,63	6 74	4,17	13,80	6,24
Paints and painter's materials—											
Varnishes and colours	Cwt	296	205	272	347	264	54 19	83 08	90,68	1,52,47	1,03,14
Painter's materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 81	15 91	34,03	42,75	20,82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 00	98,99	1 90 71	1 95 22	1,88,96
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,85	38 80	61,87	1,19,88
Wood and Timber—											
Timber	C. tons	92	70	68	62	54	60,82	82,87	1,22,68	1,01,94	88,69
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	15,62	8,81	46,75	31,69
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 39	1 02,29	1 57 94	1 48 69	1,15,08
Apparel—											
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	1 19 48	1,82,47	59,71
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 49	56,66	16 96	72,64	22,76
Hats, caps and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,08	12 44	42,84	14,49
Second hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	5 90	14,80	5,85
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,82	7,30	4 05	18,68	9,81
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,58,88	3,26,28	1,12,82

(a) Figures for 1913-14

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14

No. 6—concluded

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)	PR. a. mill.	Wt. lb.	1910-11			PRO-W. PER CENT.	Wt. AVAIL.	VALU (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
				1920-21	1921-22	1920-21			1920-21	1921-22	1920-21
Linen, forming 11%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap	On	11	42	309	310	203	61.7	30.3	10.7	108	100.88
Bearf nests and birdlime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candles and tarts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides, tanning and leather	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	lbs	4,842	7,412	7,70	7,21	4,844	6,592	—	7.46	58,0	77.00
Books, printing, etc.	Cwt	31	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.11
Paper-making and mills	"	171	10	111	27	180	10	—	—	—	63.13
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.04
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.79
Umbrellas and umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.64
Flax, raw	lb	7	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5.40
" manufac-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.48
Gins	lbs	2,81	2,017	1,175	1,450	—	1,71	26.6	17.77	39.11	16.05
Platoons	"	2,317	1,072	326	305	18	8.5	6.6	5.02	1.7	1.94
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	1.87	11.80
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.6	12.11	12.8	60.35	24.84
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	47	169	122	1.3	—	19.6	4	—	29.22
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	18.10	1.3	17.92	26.99
Furniture and utensils	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	14.7	1.3	1.54	25.54
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	2.90	1.1	5.50	24.39
Animals, living	No.	14	12	—	—	—	7	51.8	10.1	3.10	21.41
Jute, raw,	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	3
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.17	3.0	26.94	20.9	10.94
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.13	3.71	26.04	13.87
Tallow and stearine	Owt	57	40	41	52	17	11.00	15.1	2.51	48.27	10.15
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt	200	129	117	124	125	4.9	0.14	1.02	20.9	18.77
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.7	1.2	0.4	5.20	16.82
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.83
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	669	1,071	1/2	56.3	11.31	37.78	10.80	15.41
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	13.06	21.33	12.52	15.13
Jewellery like plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	—	12.6	£6.1	13.25
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	1	1	1.67	19.0	10.6	0.82	5.82
Hides and skins, tanned	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.83	13.10	1.01	—	—
Cordage and rope	Cwt	23	25	20	17	14	9.9	15.07	15.0	11.85	10.83
Pitch and tar	Cwt	290	219	122	130	92	11.8	1.4	5.56	12.06	8.20
Oil cloth and floor cloth	Sq. vds.	1,444	1,111	490	1,356	187	9.8	0.9	7.0	28.1	6.90
Manures	Tons	5	3	5	5	1	5.17	5.8	—	12.0	1.56
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,60.5	2.11.01	3.4.2	7.13.0	0.80
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.08.0	6.52.04	4.23.81	—
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,458.472	1,478.019	2,0707.21	3,3550.88	2,6684.03
<i>Government Stores.</i>											
Railway plant and rolling-stock—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Materials for construction—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rails and fishplates	Tons	56	10	16	2	8	55.2	11.29	40.93	7.94	4.71
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.03	14.12	3.41	1.04	6.78
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,79.59	1.24.98	4.46.20	2.35.23	2.41.94
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	71	10	..	..	377	15.17	4.08	10	..	1.6.68
Metals and co.	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel	Tons	25	10	18	25	21	35.10	72.37	93.51	74.07	57.46
Copper	Owt	2	79	75	71	54	16.10	56.62	46.39	11.11	—
Others	Tons	—	3	2	3	1	10.60	35.20	60.98	—	—
TOTAL	"	28	26	24	32	25	62.10	1.41.86	1.66.60	2.00.88	1.28.24
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraphs, materials for construction of ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bax	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	51.84	29.71	5.61	11.26
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	43.64	28.73	10.18	5.14
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.56	1,12.63	68.95	4.85	5.20
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.68	71.0	12.16	9.01	14.04
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.22	1.05.56	1.01.76	57.02	11.86
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.89	22.09	11.10	12.24	8.45
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,82.28	11,45.18	18,73.00	11,58.84	14,08.58

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)			
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20			Pre-war average	War average	1919-20		
				1920-21	1921-22	1919-20			1920-21	1921-22	1921-22
Cotton, raw .	Ton	4,00	—	428	371	531	3,278	38,719	58,002	41,625	33,968
Manufactures—											
Raw cotton (Cotton)	Id	4,12	3,51	—	4,110	24,239	73,91	1,511	2,9700	22,180	9,50
Twist in yarn	lb	10,44	10,44	11,5	9,51	13,70	1,537	5,741	5,831	10,178	6,438
Other sorts		10,44	10,44	151,80	82,730	81,80	9,184	7,183	18,712	10,115	7,146
TOTAL COTTON, F. COTTON AND WASHED		—	—	—	—	—	14,8836	15,859	86,0657	39,9001	63,6190
Jute, raw	Tons	70	41	592	472	468	22,2	24	12,5028	24,090	16,609
Manufactures—											
Jute bags		3,012	412,611	86,244	136,895	95,220	9,3910	6,7099	3,1611	5,1164	2,20,08
Bags (Sack)		3,012	3,0289	25,404	397,013	191,90	14,2190	1,11,05	18,700	11,7165	
Guar gum											
Jutes (Jute)		069,71	1,116,0	1,23,142	1,318,015	1,007,562	10,7575	2,8,14	23,8078	7,771	15,46,59
Sisal (Sisal)		069,71	30,23	41,983	34,724	4,00	19	6,8	1,520	8,15	16,30
Rope in twine	lb	64	78	50	66	6	10	9,04	10,66	17,5	9,71
Other kinds		64	78	—	—	—	—	5,93	1,28	374	5,15
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	—	4,4511	52,0059	74,7140	19,3555	44,0449
Grain, pulse, and flour—	Tons										
Buckwheat (in the husk)		42	32	31	35	39	27,18	20,07	29,31	30,77	45,54
Rice (not in the husk)		2,49	1,65	61	1,060	1,66	2,065	18,523	9,1115	17,820	1,56,1
Wheat		1,35	807	9	2	81	1,165	10,31	20,57	4,100	1,16,88
Wheat flour		1,35	7	48	61	61	8,9	11,1320	1,18,0	1,7195	1,81,02
Pulse		153	1	112	60	80	1,4981	1,8852	1,6455	1,0414	1,04,60
Barley		27	198	2	6	10	1,8816	2,2170	2,70	1,70	1,46
Sawar and banana		41	41	7	13	5	7,6	14,1	16,95	8,5	7,73
Other sorts		181	192	19	11	7	142,80	23,45	42,48	21,97	10,9
TOTAL		4,11	9,141	875	1,487	1,653	45,8111	37,11,80	17,14,7	25,6494	19,9595
Tea .	lb	260,197	3,2,691	379,115	28,752	313,878	18,0178	17,5157	20,5650	12,11,95	18,22,02
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	7	8	20,7	21,16	21,61	22,2	26,61	
Non-essential—											
Linseed		37	270	252	188	174	7,800	4,9104	10,6,0	6,1437	4,3002
Groundnuts		212	119	112	104	236	6,67	1,9117	4,5010	2,5118	0,6,40
Rapeseed		23	91	123	184	734	4,1407	1,4301	97,01	3,1617	3,16,77
Sesameum (Til, or jimpilli)		11	33	49	12	31	2,4515	6,1	2,3143	4,14	4,87
Castor		14	83	8	16	49	1,664	1,5755	28,13	35,12	1,04,07
Cotton		31	16	11	3	3	1,1043	60,73	50,18	14,66	1,32
Mustard		240	63	240	100	92	1,7998	50,2	3,45,5	1,0365	1,04,66
Mungo		4	3	3	1	1	10,08	9,16	16,56	522	2,30
Poppy		23	3	2	5	1	12,58	3,04	4,84	8,44	20,72
Other sorts		9	5	8	4	6	6,41	9,5	36,83	16,27	4,61
TOTAL	"	1,15	708	825	624	735	24,36,97	12,17,42	26,2690	16,88,48	17,40,69
Iac	lbwt.	434	345	376	309	435	2,20,15	2,57,06	7,26,97	7,58,20	7,91,58
Hides and skins, raw—	Tons										
Cow hides .		24	29	14	22	22	—	9,70,78	6,34,10	1,6248	1,62,86
Buffalo hides .		8	12	8	10	2	—	1,1107	1,32,27	26,38	1,14
Goat skins .		(a)	21	31	10	12	(a)	4,3010	14,9443	8,01,27	4,09,60
Calf skins .		1	1	1	1	1	—	2,11,63	58,11	11,28	6,36
Other kinds .		3	5	4	3	1	—	44,07	70,21	23,43	7,18
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.	"	51	57	91	31	48	10,11,60	9,58,21	23,40,62	5,24,84	5,98,14
Leather—											
Cow hides .		16	22	4	5	5	—	4,15,98	7,15,43	98,11	1,80,26
Buffalo hides .		1	2	1	1	1	—	21,19	40,97	5,25	4,57
Goat skins .		2	2	2	2	3	—	1,1253	1,728	73,84	82,65
Sheep skins .		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,20,91	2,03,26	1,21,71	1,07,76
Other kinds .		—	—	—	—	—	—	18,01	18,90	26,12	25,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	12,71,48	3,20,53	4,03,37
Wool, raw .	lb	54,573	49,688	36,319	23,043	32,254	2,68,89	3,89,61	4,01,27	2,25,72	2,54,46
Manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs .		1,75	1,254	2,320	2,892	2,882	28,16	19,00	62,62	80,29	69,48
Other sorts .		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,89	4,10,82	4,68,65	3,10,14	3,25,76
TOTAL WOOL .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oils—											
Essential .	Gals	46	51	68	67	75	11,88	22,84	58,81	53,01	32,09
Mineral .		18,172	21,099	37,854	19,648	22,714	16,98	24,72	8,64,34	1,97,11	2,65,59
Vegetable .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ox-tail .		1,114	1,504	297	306	193	15,22	28,22	9,91	7,64	4,11
Coconut .		1,777	9,250	4,751	1,846	992	21,15	65,98	1,42,30	60,15	26,76
Others .		1,175	2,045	2,327	1,035	571	19,72	40,06	73,27	34,06	18,79
TOTAL .		17,144	31,558	45,800	22,802	24,515	91,00	1,87,22	6,48,63	3,48,67	2,84,84

(a) Details & figures not available

(b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19

No. 7—continued

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
		Pre-war average		War average		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
		Cwt.	Tons	51	11	9	11	9	6,0617	2,17,35	1,06,03	2,52,01	2,05,42
Opium													
Metals and manufactures—													
Iron or steel		42	61	42	50	60	22,41	34,96	16,4-	59,74	1,19,02	1,18,7	66,58
Other metals		10	11	14	32	33	31,91	47,12	54,05	1,19,02	1,18,7		
TOTAL METALS, ETC.		32	72	56	82	98	54,22	82,88	1,01,90	1,78,76	1,85,15		
Others—													
Manganese ore		Tons	607	474	382	70	519	98,64	88,91	71,56	1,77,98	1,25,12	
Others		"	12	21	15	44	80	16,18	1,00,80	78,51	68,31	45,12	
TOTAL		"	619	495	397	824	540	1,14,82	1,80,63	1,50,87	2,40,29	1,70,24	
Coffee		Cwt.	255	216	273	283	235	1,87,52	1,18,08	1,71,39	1,42,0	1,39,08	
Oilcake		Tons	140	117	143	95	113	1,06,37	91,5	1,83,50	1,16,13	1,36,57	
Dyeing and tanning substances—													
Indigo		Cwt.	15	31	33	10	12	29,02	1,57,86	1,32,70	41,21	51,87	
Myrobalans		"	1,392	1,058	1,858	793	1,239	59,78	56,61	1,01,81	4,78	58,87	
Turmeric		"	92	78	67	56	48	11,08	12,81	12,55	9,77	9,11	
Others		"	107	91	79	97	96	11,13	14,90	18,89	18,19	16,07	
TOTAL		"	1,613	1,261	2,037	956	1,395	1,14,91	2,41,07	2,65,01	1,09,96	1,32,22	
Paraffin wax		Tons	12	22	26	25	28	54,99	97,62	1,18,51	1,11,61	1,27,70	
Manures—													
Bones		"	95	30	84	99	89	65,41	28,96	75,35	1,00,05	92,08	
Other kinds		"	22	18	48	16	16	1,76	21,30	7,284	26,22	21,68	
TOTAL		"	117	57	132	115	105	79,17	53,26	1,47,68	1,28,27	1,16,77	
Fodder, bran, and pollards													
Spices—													
Pepper		Cwt.	117	123	122	48	106	88,58	53,52	65,41	20,50	31,04	
Chillies		"	124	126	117	168	143	20,43	27,23	40,71	7,27	40,19	
Ginger		"	75	55	69	53	74	19,95	12,61	21,58	1,08	19,61	
Others		"	9	11	24	10	11	6,97	9,90	20,47	10,47	9,52	
TOTAL		"	325	315	332	270	334	85,88	1,03,85	1,57,17	83,82	1,00,86	
Coir		Tons	36	23	39	30	28	80,25	54,03	1,03,94	99,94	92,60	
Rubber, raw		Ibs	1,120	7,728	12,509	14,014	11,015	38,70	1,58,13	1,68,77	1,55,14	77,16	
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured		lb.	20,427	24,046	28,950	23,306	22,908	29,27	41,56	73,05	63,46	61,47	
Cigars		"	1,536	1,260	720	558	445	13,01	11,23	9,78	7,04	5,49	
Others		"	384	611	1,201	821	880	63	3,44	8,01	4,42	4,83	
TOTAL		"	22,346	25,917	30,877	24,685	24,228	36,91	56,23	92,62	74,92	71,81	
Provisions and oilman's stores—													
Ghi		Cwt.	47	46	35	53	48	29,38	38,25	37,07	50,36	46,02	
Other sorts		"	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,67	23,82	24,65	
TOTAL		"	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	61,74	74,18	70,67	
Wood and timber—													
Teakwood		C. Tons	50	29	58	89	16	77,84	56,91	1,25,46	1,09,69	46,89	
Sandal		"	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	9,32	4,40	7,18	
Other kinds		"	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	11,39	12,41	10,26	
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.		"	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,46,08	1,26,50	63,78	
Mica		Cwt.	49	50	61	71	27	35,87	57,45	86,17	1,01,11	63,34	
Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh													
Dried, salted or preserved		Tons	11	10	11	10	9	24,81	34,63	38,19	37,58	43,07	
TOTAL		"	—	—	—	—	—	46,68	57,20	62,74	60,81	68,23	
Fish (excluding canned fish)—													
Dry, salted		Cwt.	185	186	161	152	180	20,97	24,81	27,67	28,14	32,28	
Fishmaws and sharkfins		"	10	8	9	11	10	12,88	10,65	14,61	18,21	14,89	
Others		"	54	65	55	61	91	5,27	7,40	8,24	6,37	1,18	
TOTAL		"	249	239	225	224	281	38,62	42,68	50,52	56,02	60,85	
Saltpetre		Cwt.	805	440	371	390	235	34,99	79,85	55,16	70,91	41,82	
Hemp, raw		"	509	581	742	408	256	78,27	1,17,87	1,89,41	86,15	39,86	
Drugs and medicines		"	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	45,47	48,82	35,18	
Animals, living		No.	451	274	249	221	270	28,04	22,18	35,50	33,76	32,92	
Silk, raw		Ib.	1,711	1,017	1,41	1,161	1,161	42,73	30,68	41,31	33,40	26,29	
Manufactures		"	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	5,62	5,17	2,98	
TOTAL		"	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	46,88	38,57	29,25	
Apparel													
Sugar		Tons	11	8	16	92	6	15,44	10,67	14,18	17,17	26,62	
Candles		Ib.	6,069	8,014	11,479	5,642	6,054	17,10	21,91	53,42	95,48	24,87	
Coal, coke, and patent fuel		Tons	825	526	691	1,144	115	75,77	48,46	82,68	1,50,18	16,08	
Cordage and rope		Cwt.	58	56	62	54	52	8,43	10,83	12,18	12,58	18,16	
Fibre for brushes and brooms		Tons	—	4	8	3	4	—	15,38	40,73	10,8	18,12	
Bristles		Cwt.	(a)94	4	2	4	2	16,29(a)	14,20	11,41	18,78	11,24	
Horns, tips, etc.		"	69	30	68	41	64	21,00	7,26	16,88	8,17	10,00	
Tallow, stearine, and wax		Cwt.	17	13	15	19	14	9,48	7,03	0,10	10,81	9,13	
Articles exported by post		"	—	—	—	—	—	90,6	1,82,15	2,00,74	2,67,91	3,10,11	
All other articles		"	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,6	91,38	1,81,84	1,23,92	1,81,92	
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		"	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	3,12,27,80	3,40,01,23	3,31,88,01	

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms"

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	..	1	3	14	66	..	25,67	159,45
Cotton manufactures—											
Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	38,270	31,658	49,070	8,40	70,27	1,99,10	1,95,78	2,17,72
Piece goods	White	9,371	14,672	10,004	7,319	8,837	17,11	46,83	1,02,93	41,87	42,29
	Coloured	50,796	87,888	31,304	18,902	15,738	1,16,79	1,36,10	1,90,46	1,14,85	1,02,27
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	2,890	332	569	8,05	12,77	38,20	7,80	11,30
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,18	18,10	32,26	20,95	22,84
	TOTAL COTTON	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,06	5,59,01	4,13,21	4,55,87
Wool, raw	lb	6,580	13,673	15,934	8,934	14,876	42,50	1,02,06	1,58,57	70,70	95,90
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	32,26	34,06	50,36
	TOTAL WOOL	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,85,83	1,10,73	1,40,26
Sugar	Tons	27	22	68	73	33	52,95	1,12,57	3,56,81	6,17,75	1,17,96
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	18,80	40,81	50,38	81,74
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,18	46,88	67,29	51,72
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	30,73	29,99	26,57
Gums and resins	Cwt.	58	43	41	46	54	10,54	13,59	25,02	25,85	23,95
Silk, raw	lb	47	49	159	101	42	1,28	2,00	11,89	4,91	3,21
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	776	907	2,082	887	715	6,37	11,67	36,89	17,26	12,42
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	6,99	2,56	6,51
	TOTAL SILK	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	55,77	24,73	22,14
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	19	5	3	4	4	10,20	10,02	16,51	19,59	18,03
Others	,,	1	..	1	1	5	9,85	8,18	33,85	19,66	8,49
	TOTAL METALS AND ORES	—	5	4	5	9	20,05	18,20	49,86	39,25	21,52
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	8,95	7,91	6,02	10,82
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	61,40	57,93	39,19
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,58,50	3,55,72	3,81,20	4,06,10
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,88	17,77,80	18,04,35	14,06,84

No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANTISE ONLY
In lakhs of Rupees

COUNTRIES	PRE WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1919-20		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	93,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,04,98	98,61	2,03,59
Egypt . . . . .	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	1,39	3,80	5,10
Ceylon	72	8,21	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,20	2,51	11,25	13,76
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	5,93	7,58	13,51
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,24	3,10	6,61
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	2,75	9,10	11,85
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	5	1,69	1,74
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	1,02	3,22	4,24
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	36	69	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,67	1,52	3,49
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	1,91	5,70	7,61
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,25,47	1,40,17	2,71,62
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,20	26,75	37,04	25,27	48,78	74,05
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	19,15	46,86	66,01
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	1,77	16,76	18,53
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	1,37	8,38	9,75
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	2,30	5,29	7,59
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,93	11,01	11,84
Turkey, Asiatic	59	12,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	84	8,75	9,59
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	19,64	2,00	21,64
Cuba . . . . .	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	..	1,96	1,96
Argentine Republic . . . . .	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	6,38	6,38
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	4	1,09	1,13
Chile . . . . .	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	87	91
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	54	2,36	2,90
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	15	..	15
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	99	1,64	2,63
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	70	10,10	10,80
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	4	1,39	1,43
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	13	37	50
Egypt	26	1,90	2,16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	5,72	9,90	15,62
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	82,52	1,83,89	2,66,41
GRAND TOTAL .	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,07,97	3,80,06	5,38,03

L.S.

*Figures prior to 1921-22
Note.—Exports include

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In lakhs of Rupees

1920-21			1921-22			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
British Empire—						
2,04,60	56,53	2,61,13	1,50,92	49,28	2,00,20	United Kingdom
1,54	3,79	5,33	72	2,22	2,94	Egypt
1,91	11,88	13,79	1,38	12,31	13,69	Ceylon
4,61	9,09	13,90	4,08	7,88	11,76	Straits Settlements
1,20	6,30	7,50	9,44	4,05	13,49	Australia
2,39	7,40	9,79	1,66	6,65	8,31	Hongkong
1,33	1,34	2,67	51	1,47	1,98	Canada
93	3,10	4,33	82	2,70	3,52	Aden and Dependencies
1,38	2,17	3,55	2,34	1,95	4,29	Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)
1,19	7,99	9,18	5,49	12,59	18,08	Other countries of the British Empire
2,21,58	1,09,89	3,31,47	1,77,36	1,00,90	2,78,26	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
Foreign Countries—						
35,30	37,83	73,15	21,61	25,00	47,21	United States of America
26,43	21,24	50,67	13,58	38,68	52,26	Japan
3,64	9,54	13,18	2,23	9,90	12,13	France
4,13	6,71	10,84	2,00	5,85	7,85	Italy
1,34	3,96	5,30	1,66	3,43	5,09	Persia
3,03	8,44	11,47	2,60	11,13	13,73	China
86	7,11	7,97	...	19	19	Turkey, Asiatic
15,62	3,06	18,68	23,71	4,14	27,85	Java
...	1,78	1,78	...	1,04	1,04	Cuba
...	5,29	5,29	...	2,44	2,44	Argentine Republic
...	1,45	1,45	1	2,22	2,23	Indo-China
...	2,13	2,13	...	20	20	Chile
34	2,83	3,17	20	1,84	2,13	Spain
22	..	22	5	...	5	Russia
3,03	1,39	4,42	2,36	2,73	5,09	Netherlands
5,33	12,84	18,17	5,33	8,03	13,36	Belgium
4,75	8,82	13,57	7,25	16,34	23,59	Germany
64	86	1,50	20	85	1,05	Austria*
...	...	...	..	...	...	Egypt
9,36	9,86	19,22	6,10	9,93	16,03	Other countries
1,14,02	1,48,16	2,62,18	88,98	1,44,54	2,33,52	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
3,35,60	2,58,05	5,93,65	2,66,34	2,45,44	5,11,78	GRAND TOTAL

represent Austria-Hungary.
re-exports.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANTISE ONLY

Countries	Pre-war average			War year to			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom . . .	62.8	2.1	45.0	56.0	31.1	11.2	30.5	29.9	37.8	60.9	21.9	13.9	56.6	20.1	39.1
Ceylon . . .	1.0	5.7	2.1	1.1	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.1	2.6	1.6	4.0	1.5	1.5	5.0	2.7
Straits Settlements . . .	2.1	3.4	2.1	1.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.1	2.3
Australia . . .	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	3.5	1.6	2.6
Hongkong . . .	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	63.7	11.1	52.3	65.4	31.7	17.1	60.3	44.3	50.5	60.0	42.0	55.8	66.6	41.0	54.4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.0	9.2	14.2	12.3	7.9	9.1	8.6	5.1	15.7	10.2
United States of America . . .	3.1	7.6	5.8	7.0	11.0	9.0	12.1	14.5	13.8	10.5	11.7	12.4	8.1	10.0	9.2
Java	0.4	1.8	3.8	7.8	1.1	3.8	9.4	1.6	4.0	4.6	1.2	3.2	8.9	1.7	5.4
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.8	4.5	3.2	1.8	5.1	3.5	1.1	3.7	2.2	1.8	4.0	2.4
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.5
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) . . .	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.3	1.0	1.0	4.5	2.7
Persia	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0
Russia	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1
Netherlands	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0
Belgium	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	3.1	2.0	1.0	5.0	3.1	2.1	3.3	2.6
Germany	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	6.7	4.6
Austria (A)	2.2	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	18.3	42.0	30.7	55.7	49.5	31.0	57.4	44.2	33.1	59.0	45.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANTISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1919, 1920 AND 1921, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1919	1920	1921	Pre-war average	1919	1920	1921
United Kingdom	599	1,461	1,933	1,086	465	799	1,834	703
France	305	1,432	1,906	942	253	475	1,076	862
Egypt (E)	26	40	104	57	31	78	88	37
Canada	106	193(d)	275(e)	164(d)	66	255(c)	202(c)	165(r)
United States of America	341	813	1,100	523	433	1,615	1,683	912
British South Africa	38	52	103	61	35	49	43	24
Japan (F)	55	220	238	164	50	211	196	126
Brazil	61†	78	125	60	69†	180	108	59
Netherlands	(b)	235	278	187	..	118	142	114
Belgium	155†	200	511	402	144†	91	348	286
Denmark	(b)	140	175	91	..	41	87	77
Sweden	(b)	141	187	..	..	88	127	..
Australia	73†	88	148	120	671	(b)	128	118
British India (A)	103	177†	336†	195	148	252†	282†	146

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London.

† Nominal average.

† Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London.

(a) Includes Government stores.

(b) Value not available.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries.

No. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	Pie-war average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pie-war average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Imports theretrom—					UNFIELD KINGDOM—contd.				
Apparel	59.24	71.12	1,00.10	12.5	Imports of Indian produce—				
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30.00	23.80	30.00	53.28	Spices	6.35	18.52	21.20	14.20
Artificial silk and			11.61	1.00	Seeds—				
Beating for machinery	6.20	47.1	1,11.00	55.21	Castor	78.70	7.00	10.07	24.71
Bobbins		17.4	17.4	10.00	Cotton	1,74.92	3,50.45	1,01.14	98.75
Books and printed matter	11.00	9.01	(0.00)	11.83	Linseed	1,65.01	7,03.26	4,47.62	2,04.02
Boots and shoes	61.50	11.91	1,00.41	10.01	Rice	55.17	2,04.05	58.84	69.51
Building materials	5.8	9.00	1,00.41	1.00	Copra	3.82	38.01	2.92	2.95
Carriages and carts	19.11	17.4	1,71	31.00	Silk, raw	10.52	55.6	66.26	23.7
Chemicals	69.55	1,22.21	2,01.00	1,00.37	Spices	10.66	5.07	9.70	7.80
Chimney			27.04	26.16	Sugar	1,49.60	23.53	37.05	4.44
Coal and coke, etc.	41.8	3.86	2.07	2,98.42	Tea	9.51.37	18.05.25	10.42.50	10.11.64
Coconut oil and copra	1.30	6.80	8.20	1.50	Wheat	10.50.91	53.71	1,03.77	56.69
Cotton—					Wood (mainly teak)	2,61.11	4,01.27	2,25.44	2,49.31
Raw	58.07	2	73.70	1,50.01	Wool, raw	1,67.71	41.55	45.66	46.87
Twist and yarn		3,00.18	3,53.60	5.77.21	Other articles	1,31.59	3,40.13	2,68.18	2,97.33
Piecegoods—					TOTAL	1,04.99	91.77.79	54.97.14	46.02.33
Grey	20.73.55	19.23.00	1,72.01	18.08.3					
White	10.87.85	10.02.28	20.47.90	11.16.69					
Coloured	11.29.72	11.22.10	10.01.89	6.18.08					
Other manufactures	1,49.60	1,32.35	23.03	8.78					
Cutlery	10.53	10.64	84.78	13.46					
Cycles and parts	29.40	27.70	1,08.21	72.43					
Drugs and medicines	54.03	76.70							
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.90	55.15	99.89	78.86					
Earthenware and Porcelain	30.50	25.15	56.12	46.64					
Fibre manufactures	28.83	33.03	56.83	28.95					
Glass and glassware	22.26	32.25	66.07	14.06					
Haberdashery and millinery	61.21	44.53	1,27.81	20.05					
Hardware	1,86.61	2,06.10	5.23.24	3,67.70					
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,01.58	1,14.02	3,92.57	3,54.50					
Ivory	11.33	22.41	0.60	16.96					
Jewelry, etc.	14.51	6.31	15.67	10.02					
Jute manufactures	10.09	15.01	15.81	7.67					
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38.59	36.60	1,06.92	58.58					
Liquors—									
Ale, beer and porter	45.04	38.08	80.15	65.37					
spirit	69.47	1,47.65	2,06.26	1,60.31					
Wines	1.62	26.09	40.73	17.59					
Machinery and millwork	4,97.69	5,91.50	17.53.00	28.45.10					
Metal—									
Copper	1,67.45	1,56.78	1,24.31	85.03					
Iron	28.88	28.02	66.60	41.54					
Iron or steel	6,96.13	8,48.72	17,84.71	10,06.44					
Lead	13.99	15.14	24.26	13.81					
Steel	42.02	1,29.78	3,73.59	90.57					
Others	53.70	2,61.39	4,35.15	1,81.48					
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.									
Oils, mineral	74.50	73.89	3,84.66	1,35.02					
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	22.81	20.11	41.20	37.17					
Packing engine and boiler	17.76	10.13	21.75	14.47					
Paints and colours	4.98	9.11	4.27	3.73					
Paper and pasteboard	42.19	73.53	1,26.80	79.49					
Piccegoods or cotton and artificial silk	73.44	87.70	3,12.61	1,11.67					
Pitch, and tar									
Polishes	8.72	8.51	11.88	7.81					
Provisions	9.48	18.39	38.81	11.97					
Railway plant, etc.	1,34.16	1,16.45	1,78.99	1,10.01					
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	5,54.48	4,09.31	13,47.82	18,39.78					
Salt	16.16	82.47	1,15.36	64.70					
Slops, parts of	2.44	39.14	35.85	26.76					
Silk manufactures, including	18.00	27.58	10.05	54.08					
Silk, etc.									
Soap	19.07	11.65	24.02	10.02					
Starch and flour	56.52	1,08.21	1,80.95	88.72					
Stationery	2.27	3.14	4.43	2.48					
Sugar	41.14	46.90	1,26.70	65.71					
Tallow	25.77	18.20	32.24	20.82					
Tea-chests	10.43	2.95	12.90	8.33					
Tobacco	41.32	33.26	77.65	53.17					
Toilet requisites	54.83	1,35.74	1,59.71	1,30.77					
Toys and requisites for games	10.35	16.28	30.61	10.14					
Umbrellas	16.75	9.13	20.38	11.49					
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	24.71	8.09	24.47	13.70					
Other articles	1,85.21	1,0.653	4,75.73	87.47					
TOTAL	1,01.91	4,12.22	8,45.88	5,30.95					
Exports of Indian produce—									
Barley	1,06.54	..	28.58	54.20					
Bran and pollards	45.19	81.57	23.02	13.44					
Bristles and fibres	12.71	39.75	60.61	52.83					
Coffee	50.86	47.27	40.30	32.42					
Cotton, raw	29.95	71.41	1,08.20	63.24					
,, twist and yarn	1,72.39	3,72.04	30.69	42					
,, manufactures	2.21	7.04	10.04	6.87					
Drugs, medicines, etc.	11.13	17.02	17.43	11.27					
Dyeing and tanning substances	5.47	11.09							
Cutch and gambier	6.87	11.17	5.77	1.98					
Indigo	6.52	6.09	5.85	3.25					
Myrobalans	23.46	50.55	17.89	17.12					
Gram	34.34	44.40	47.87	14.61					
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38.47								
Hides and skins—									
Raw	56.46	3,23.53	1,03.41	38.98					
Dressed or tanned	3,67.98	10,93.60	2,52.09	2,86.92					
Horn and hooveal	5.78	7.40	5.45	2.23					
Jute, raw	8,06.52	13,23.85	5,25.45	2,87.02					
,, Gunny bags	79.25	3,08.14	2,17.73	1,05.64					
,, cloth	55.57	2,62.64	2,21.98	1,00.04					
Lac	50.67	2,06.01	1,52.69	1,78.00					
Manures	19.39	9.05	15.77	16.18					
Manganese ore	30.86	35.52	69.28	17.98					
Other metals and ores	24.78	80.77	60.24	28.46					
Mica	70.80	74.10	56.13	33.88					
Oils	18.34	3,80.55	1,05.26	1,80.10					
Paraffin wax	17.38	32.69	23.88	20.30					
Provisions and oilman's stores	6.62	7.93	7.22	7.18					
Pulse—									
Beans	51.27	94.19	8.12	35.13					
Lentils		4	10	11					
Other pulses		62	8	8					
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56.99	98.56	2,05.97	1,97.20					
Rubber, raw	23.28	1,09.00	1,15.17	47.52					

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—continued

(in thousand of rupees)

ARTICLES	Rate per average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
1. RAILWAY.								
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—			
Apparel	10.03	16.25	77.12	21.85	Cotton, manufacture of	15.0	1,10.21	11.11
Chemicals	4.47	5.1	1.71	1.57	Cotton, raw	1.10	3.50	1.51
Clocks and watches	4.65	16	3.67	1.0	Federaal hits, etc	—	—	14.32
Cotton manufactures includ- ing yarn	2.95	5.2	3.76	1.17	Furniture and articles	—	—	—
Drugs and medicines	2.15	5.20	5.40	1.17	Linen and silk, raw	8.5	51	1.30
Dyings and tanning substances	6.02	1.50	1.1	1.13	“ , “	10	1.80	0.05
Fruits and vegetables	5.16	17.07	10.2	10.14	“ , gunny bags	—	—	2.37
Furniture	1.11	1	1	1.11	“ , “	—	—	1.17
Hardware	2.15	9.0	2.12	2.12	Iron	7.01	0.7	2.10
Haberdashery	5.25	3.19	1.13	1.13	M. nates	—	—	0.19
Instruments	1.20	—	0.05	0.05	Meat	—	—	—
Liquor	58.04	50.06	6.20	1.21	“ , “	—	—	—
Machinery	31	15	1.1	1.1	“ , cotton in the dash	—	—	—
Metals—					“ , “	—	—	—
Brass	1.1	10	5	1	“ , copper or coconuts and	—	—	—
Copper	12.12	1	10.12	1.12	“ , Linsed	7.71	3.76	0.27
Iron or steel	2.84	1	0.1	0	“ , “	—	—	1.1
Steel	20	3.1	1.15	1.15	“ , “	—	—	0.61
Motor cars, etc	5.91	4.0	1.02	1.02	“ , “	—	—	1.1
Oil	5.2	1.6	0.01	0.01	“ , “	—	—	0.5
Provisions	2.07	1.11	1.11	1.11	“ , old (cheese, meat)	—	—	1.06
Rubber manufactures	1.75	22.11	1.07	1.07	“ , “	—	—	1.05
Seeds	3	6.00	2.6	1.5	“ , “	—	—	—
Sugar	4.3	1.11	2.55	1.76	“ , “	—	—	—
Silk manufactures	2.15	8.22	1.67	0.17	TOTAL	—	—	—
Wool manufactures	12.64	6.8	1.17	1.17	Exports of Foreign merchandise—			
Toilet requisites	65	44	1.16	0.16	hi seek articles	—	—	—
Umbrellas	51	11	0.9	1.12	5,10	21	2.3	5.7
Other articles	31.73	28.36	21.20	11.32	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,50.50	1,70.55	3,62.06	2,20.00				
2. NETHERLANDS.								
Imports therefrom—					Imports of Indian produce—			
Cotton manufactures					Cotton, manufacture	83.45	(8.51	133.07
Flax and jute					“ , raw	11.11	30	11.21
Dyeing and tanning substances					“ , “	0	—	11.41
Hides and skins					Flax	1.51	92	10.90
Horn and hornmeal					“	44	6.80	23.45
Jute, raw					Paper and pasteboard	2.51	1.92	12.75
“ , bags and cloth					Provisions	8.65	5.42	11.94
Lac					Sugar	10	57	10.1
Manganese ore					Other articles	18.18	11.60	30.61
Manures					TOTAL	1,26.61	99.07	3,03.16
Pulse—								
Beans					Exports of Indian and Foreign			
Legumes					produce—			
Other pulse					Cotton, raw	7.03	30.93	2.08
Rice (not in the husk)					Hides and skins, raw	31.0	12.11	8.11
Seeds—					Lac	0.06	100	2.12
Castor					Rice (not in the husk)	2,15.93	—	42.35
Groundnuts					“	20.68	0.2	21.03
Linseed					Seeds, Linsed	4.99	10.50	11.0
Mows or mowrs					Rape	2.02	2.21	12.00
Mowrs					“	42.92	1,07.74	1,1.17
Poppy					TOTAL	3,84.23	1,64.08	2,72.62
Rape								
Sesamum (til or jnphu)					ITALY.			
Others					Imports therefrom—			
Milk, raw					Apparel	6.98	2.55	13.96
Wheat					Art works	45	98	1.14
Other articles					Building materials	2.57	4.17	15.78
TOTAL	14,77.26	16,09.73	9,47.03	9,82.70	Buttons	1.14	5.77	5.80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Chemicals	4.72	3.20	10.12
Miscellaneous articles					Dyeing and tanning substances	1.19	0.41	7.01
GERMANY.					Hides and vegetable	8.43	43.58	1.67
Imports therefrom—					Haberdashery and millinery	1.32	4.23	1.89
Apparel	14.87	—	9.24	0.55	Glassware	4.26	3.25	10.44
Bobbins			13	4.08	Instruments	1.70	6.31	17.17
Building materials	6.72	—	2.26	8.60	Liquors	73	2.27	2.47
Buttons			2.06	4.19	Machinery	1.14	2.13	8.86
Carriages	2.81	—	6	2.46	Metals—			
Chemicals	10.62	2	7.51	22.74	Aluminum	0	—	0.28
Cutlery	7.95	18	7.61	5.06	Brass	1.08	3.00	21.03
Cycles	1.73	—	1.55	2.07	Cream in silver	—	—	8.6
Drugs and medicines	6.19	—	6.71	6.89	Others	67	48	61
Dyeing substances	87.10	80	1,20.34	1,12.99	Motor cars, etc	66	4.71	39.8
Glassware	23.69	3	20.32	31.45	Paper and pasteboard	79	25	1.40
Hardware	57.24	51	29.11	60.92	Rubber manufactures	13	10.56	11.56
Instruments	13.57	—	8.11	1.76	Stone and marble	2.18	3.71	2.40
Liquors	19.41	—	6.68	15.76	Textiles—			
Machinery	30.27	—	17.11	53.17	Cotton—twist and Yarn	4.98	3.57	7.97
Metals—					“ , “	45.22	17.04	1,29.05
Aluminum	12.16	—	5.11	15.03	Silk manufactures	10.33	7.76	18.64
Brass	1.36	—	18.56	24.39	“ , “	3.83	7.32	21.26
Copper	0.41	—	8.37	23.16	Piecesgoods of cotton and silk	31.71	3.83	1.43
Iron	2.86	—	26	2.26	Other articles	7.47	26.71	16.66
Iron or steel	80.97	23	25.17	81.41	TOTAL	1,44.84	1,36.04	4.1.42
Steel	65.19	2.12	32.45	10.10				
Motor Cars, etc	3.84	—	10.42	5.54	Exports of Indian produce—			
Paints and materials	5.38	13	2.97	3.21	Cotton, raw	3,19.33	3,50.88	3,58.46
Paper and pasteboard	21.52	—	18.70	15.35	Hides and skins, raw	85.6	79.68	33.0
Paper making materials	1.61	7	11.97	3.43	Jute, raw	1,14.80	1,27.77	85.12
Printing materials	1.03	—	1.40	4.70	Spices, Pepper	6.81	10.67	5.16
Railway plant	12.19	—	8.99	8.99	Rice (not in the husk)	2.97	—	17.23
Rubber manufactures	3.42	—	1.48	0.50	Seeds—			
Salt	0.46	—	34.99	12.71	Castor	16.05	9.40	4.49
Stationery	5.01	—	6.13	9.37	“ , Linseed	54.6	31.78	31.45
Sugar	3.84	—	1.38	2.16	“ , Sesamum (til or jnphu)	27.30	76.25	32.82
Textiles—					“ , Others	31.00	53.05	73.02
Cotton manufactures	53.71	—	9.13	6.34	“ , Wheat	57.14	2.28	18.61
Haberdashery	22.10	—	6.82	10.06	“ , “	22.60	61.31	42.45
Silk manufactures	16.81	8	16.68	2.04	TOTAL	7,01.61	8,21.82	6,67.40
Toys	11.10	1	4.69	9.46				
Umbrellas	7.66	3	1.24	5.54	Exports of Foreign merchandise—			
Other articles	88.90	5	13.78	27.32	Miscellaneous articles	6.03	16.52	3.20
TOTAL	9,35.56	4.32	4,71.70	7,24.55				

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
NORWAY.									
Imports therefrom—					CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				
Carbide of calcium . . .	68	65	220	1,46	Imports therefrom—				
Hardware . . .	64	1,21	148	1,10	Miscellaneous articles . . .	91	46	6	2
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers . . .	2,50	4,77	11,7	210	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Matches . . .	9,34	1,01	13	4	Jute, gunny bags . . .	17,82	10,77	14,80	16,28
Dhala, condensed and preserved .	11		197	77	Rice (not in the husk) . . .	6,43	1,72	12,35	1,75
Paper and pasteboard . . .	4,43	25,58	1,2,33	22,58	Other articles . . .	8,89	19,33	17,88	26,91
Pulp or wood for making paper . . .	81	447	1526	677					
Lov . . .		31	124	1,02	TOTAL . . .	32,14	31,82	47,03	43,94
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers . . .	1,80	1,93	2,11	55					
Other articles . . .	63	306	7,72	1,24					
TOTAL . . .	20,85	17,75	1,7020	3,1,	KENYA COLONY (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA)				
Exports of Indian produce—					Imports therefrom—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	94				Cotton raw . . .	13	55,00	79,06	1,62,32
Ivory (raw) . . .	20	516	1,03	1,91	Ivory, unmanufactured . . .	4,96	21,69	10,58	13,70
Cotton (raw) . . .	55	1,20	1,49	55	Oil, coconuts . . .		1,75	5,65	
Jute (raw) . . .		3,28	1,01	68	Spices (mainly cloves) . . .	26,06	53,95	33,93	43,16
Other articles . . .	2,56	14,51	43,92	20,80	Other articles . . .	4,82	35,14	12,76	9,47
TOTAL . . .	4,25	24,15	52,28	24,67	TOTAL . . .	35,07	1,66,68	1,38,08	2,34,80
POUMANIA.									
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles . . .	4,41	..	..		Cotton manufactures . . .	10,91	59,20	71,10	48,71
Export of Indian produce—					Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	1,1				Rice (not in the husk) . . .	32,72	19,20	10,98	17,79
Jute manufactures . . .	3	15,19	20,99	7,92	Other sorts . . .	8,15	17,51	27,76	25,11
Other articles . . .	10	33	19	11	Other articles . . .	16,17	35,02	34,64	28,21
TOTAL . . .	21,93	15,54	21,18	6,78	TOTAL . . .	69,08	1,31,23	1,44,48	1,19,82
RUSSIA.									
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Mineral oils . . .	10,96				Cotton manufactures . . .	8,21	18,86	30,08	47,90
Fertilisers . . .		14,96	4,10	2,30	Other articles . . .	11,57	32,11	43,03	27,56
Other articles . . .	2,42	3,86	3,41						
TOTAL . . .	22,26	15,31	21,74	4,71	TOTAL . . .	19,81	50,47	73,06	75,46
Exports of Indian produce—					Egypt				
Cotton, raw . . .					Imports therefrom—				
Jute, raw . . .	25,03	..	..	..	Grain . . .	4,69	1,62	1,74	1,47
" good . . .	1,13				Cotton, raw . . .	1,35	54	2,00	2,45
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	1,48	..	..		Salt . . .	0,17	55,1	44,34	32,97
Ice . . .	4,197	11			Tea . . .	7	32,88	38,07	1,01
Other articles . . .	10,72	2	3		Other articles . . .	7,79	48,44	68,10	34,26
TOTAL . . .	1,9048	11	35		TOTAL . . .	26,17	1,38,63	1,54,25	72,16
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles . . .	3,56	..	1	..	Cotton twist and yarn . . .	10,12	92,87	44,67	42,58
					Indigo . . .	3,96	22,87	4,76	7,14
					Grain, pulse, and flour—				
					Rice (not in the husk) . . .	53,81	14	26,22	55,20
					Wheat . . .	2,83	5,38	3,03	35,61
					Others . . .	27,06	48,40	170,97	19,30
					Jute gunny bags . . .	48,40	11,91	2,82	48,00
					Tea . . .	1,85,16	75,38	4,41	36,24
					Other articles . . .	26,11			
SPAIN.					TOTAL . . .	1,85,70	3,30,21	3,24,95	2,04,07
Imports therefrom—									
Salt . . .	12,02	29,17	24,70	20,93					
Other articles . . .	3,13	35,71	9,29	7,75					
TOTAL . . .	17,45	53,66	34,09	28,66	TOTAL . . .	1,85,70	3,30,21	3,24,95	2,04,07
Exports of Indian and Foreign products—					Imports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, raw . . .					Miscellaneous articles . . .	1,81	50,25	54,55	18,39
Hides and skins, raw . . .	72,63	1,00,88	1,18,21	56,00					
Jute, raw . . .	15,23	50,21	1,08	21,15					
" good . . .	0,451	79,60	85,07	71,90					
Other articles . . .	14,08	5,10	26,73	31,55					
TOTAL . . .	1,99,40	2,35,69	2,83,09	1,84,20	TOTAL . . .	37,52	12,50	28,81	20,91
SWEDEN.									
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Hardware . . .	2,57	4,85	19,65	12,52	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn . . .				
Machinery and millwork . . .		5,37	17,50	8,16	Grain, pulse, and flour . . .				
Iron and steel . . .	0,54	0,81	27,20	13,56	Rice (not in the husk) . . .				
Matches . . .	28,03	14,12	34,87	17,36	Wheat . . .				
Paper and pasteboard . . .	3,99	10,07	68,93	20,16	Others . . .				
Iaper-making materials . . .	4,21	9,08	9,07	11,81					
Other articles . . .	2,93	0,80	11,09	12,93					
TOTAL . . .	51,31	56,60	1,88,40	96,00	TOTAL . . .	10,22	4,14	6,04	9,58
Exports of Indian and Foreign products—									
Cotton, raw . . .	7,67	2,59	3,80	1,07					
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	12,00	..	4,31	1,58					
Wheat . . .	8,66	31,28	19,08	9,23					
Other articles . . .	4,23			16,19					
TOTAL . . .	32,56	33,87	27,19	25,07	TOTAL . . .	6,90	25,97	20,08	18,56
TURKEY IN EUROPE.									
Exports of Indian and Foreign products—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures . . .	7,53	22,51	11,60	18,69	Grain, pulse, and flour . . .	7,93	3,86	4,24	35
Other articles . . .	8,41	12,29	29,84	5,22	Other articles . . .	4,64	5,61	10,00	5,73
TOTAL . . .	15,94	34,80	34,44	28,91	TOTAL . . .	12,57	9,27	14,24	8,08
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (BRITREIA AND SOMALI-LAND).									
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Salt . . .					Miscellaneous articles . . .	1,79	12,45	4,29	7,27
Other articles . . .									
TOTAL . . .	1,79	12,45	4,29	7,27					

No. 1"—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
MAURITIUS.									
Imports therefrom—					UNITED STATES.				
Sugar	2,63,24	1,27,90	86,94	2,22,31	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	98	23	28	61	Aluminum	4,26	2,63	13,62	5,22
TOTAL	2,64,22	1,28,16	87,22	2,22,92	Apparel	33	3,90	10,15	2,30
Exports of Indian produce—					Arms	60	0,02	6,64	6,71
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Boots and shoes	54	21,25	13,23	6,61
Rice (not in the husk)	71,20	62,15	62,43	1,20,00	Boring machinery	1,11	6,24	10,71	9,23
Wheat flour	8,73	60	15,94	9,5	Building materials	88	6,55	8,73	5,56
Other sorts	0,22	6,57	14,44	15,98	Carriges	72	7,0	23,98	10,58
Jute manufactures	8,13	18,61	20,24	10,20	Chemicals	22	10,66	21,81	10,62
Oils, vegetable	6,03	13,38	7,46	8,00	Clocks and watches	3,82	5,03	9,76	6,96
Other articles	18,98	26,98	56,03	36,68	Copper		8,61	1,12,59	5,13
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,27,19	1,77,13	1,98,41	Cotton, raw	27,72			6,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Dried goods	26,44	47,11	74,66	78,30
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,00	11,50	5,76	Dyng. and medicines	1,18	22,90	18,75	11,13
NATAL.					Dyng. substances		55,28	76,70	26,68
Imports therefrom—					Furniture	1,44	3,6	19,79	2,26
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	11,67	5,51	2,26	1,25,40	Glassware	1,17	6,02	6,57	2,91
Other articles	57	13,66	14,04	18,94	Instruments	5,86	80,91	1,33,49	1,02,11
TOTAL	12,24	10,17	16,80	1,44,10	Iron and steel	45,86	5,13,19	31,09,92	4,42,01
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Machinery	21,56	2,79,81	4,02,36	4,51,10
Rice (not in the husk)	25,65	10,67	10,06	16,24	Motor cars, etc.	8,40	3,09,05	6,48,04	66,93
Jute, gunny bags	21,51	47,97	17,20	57,60	Oil, mineral	2,19,66	5,23,74	5,29,98	4,86,81
Oils, vegetable	3,20	6,20	1,67	2,98	Paper and pasteboard	1,21	59,26	87,43	18,80
Provisions	2,94	1,11	76	97	Provisions	3,80	62,46	71,23	34,83
Other articles	14,47	31,34	15,08	98,87	Railway plant	54	42,10	22,34	12,80
TOTAL	71,77	1,00,36	1,17,84	1,71,76	Rubber	16	39,28	47,97	26,28
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.					Ships	24	1,23	1,22	4,13
Imports therefrom—					Spirit	5,31	11,68	12,56	9,31
Coal	4,86	1,71	5,51	1,01,08	Sugar	18	4,54	5,27	14,05
Other articles	1,11	11,05	13,80	Tobacco	1	1	18	3,16	
TOTAL	5,97	15,79	19,10	1,10,81	Toilet requisites	2,22	12,58	13,42	8,26
Exports of Indian produce—					Wood and timber	6,56	14,80	32,69	9,66
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	17,83	20,44	30,27	Other articles	10,07	2,62,00	4,05,61	2,39,54
Grain, pulse, and flour	14,85	4,06	5,35	4,27	TOTAL	4,10,08	25,26,74	33,29,79	21,60,85
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	5,08	20,34	18,37	Exports of Indian produce—				
Oils	36	74	23	12	Hides and skins—				
Other articles	9,17	4,48	7,96	7,40	Raw	3,18,76	10,96,96	2,60,88	3,24,76
TOTAL	47,77	32,20	54,32	60,43	Dressed or tanned	29,49	1,12,79	15,49	12,67
RÉUNION.					Indigo	2,25	50	16	
Imports therefrom—					Cotton, raw	8,19	99,48	19,72	15,40
Miscellaneous articles	5	4	..	.	Cot manufacures	5,9	9,21	11,25	8,47
TOTAL	8,80	1,20	5,60	29	Grain, pulse and flour	1,90	8	1,43	4,66
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Muslins	4,85	3,18	16,75	10,37
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	1,20	..	..	Paraffin wax	3,18	7,01	5,15	3,06
Other articles	59	..	..	..	Jute	2,22,98	2,57,39	2,80,53	1,80,85
TOTAL	8,30	1,20	5,60	29	Raw	01,70	1,48,30	2,14,41	1,06,26
CANADA.					Gunny bags	6,92,16	19,16,74	15,69,88	11,02,49
Imports therefrom—					Broth	0,77	4,78,52	5,30,55	5,04,27
Motor cars	..	..	64	90,47	Lac	18,75	4,09	40,24	7,70
Paper and pasteboard	..	..	2,51	6,40	Manganese ore	0,99	10,09	41,09	23,66
Pulp of wood	..	..	..	7,17	Mica	9,78	25,5	12,54	10,42
Railway plant	..	..	79	80	Myrobalans	9,16	9,34	1,97	3,53
Other articles	..	..	30	1,64	Saltpetre	7,61	4,72	11,03	1,42
TOTAL	1,09	4,78	1,32,95	50,95	Seeds				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Caster	17,62	2,23	8,25	45,05
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,02,58	85,09	78,89	Linseed	40,29	..	..	51
Tea	54,91	42,51	27,61	55,11	Spices	8,21	7,68	9,61	26,33
Other articles	14,09	24,26	21,54	18,07	Tea	11,70	81,46	12,61	34,04
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,69,35	1,34,24	1,47,07	Wool, raw	4,52	..	..	5,12
BRITISH GUIANA.					Other articles	24,83	92,31	1,03,46	32,60
Exports of Indian produce—					TOTAL	16,93,60	48,62,12	4,74,16	24,90,50
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	7,04	..	..	Miscellaneous articles	6,67	16,11	8,10,81	60,89
Other articles	3,71	..	..	..	TOTAL	66,59	2,16,22	2,85,00	1,38,24
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.					WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian produce—					Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..	Jute gunny bags	44,32	1,97,70	2,02,80	87,77
Jute, gunny cloth	2,08,57	7,04	..	..	Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	10,10	28,00	46,92
Other articles	3,71	..	..	..	Other articles	3,71	2,42	4,80	5,55
TOTAL	66,59	2,16,22	2,85,00	1,38,24	TOTAL	66,59	2,16,22	2,85,00	1,38,24
BRAZIL.					CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	70,63	52,97	53,26	Jute gunny bags	80,34	62,10	1,99,65	15,29
TOTAL	87,05	86,71	2,18,26	20,05	Rice (not in the husk)	5,85	1,11	1,10	3,66
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Other articles	1,36	24,61	12,50	3,66
Jute, gunny cloth	..	..	..	..	TOTAL	87,05	86,71	2,18,26	20,05
Tea	..	..	..	..	CHILE.				
Other articles	..	..	..	..	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	Jute gunny bags	..	..	..	..

(in thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
ADEN.									
Imports therefrom—					CYYLON.				
Cotton manufactures . . .	32	10,82	1,01	10,83	Imports therefrom—				
Salt . . .	12,94	60,14	67,50	11,76	Coffee	1	..	..	6,01
Other articles . . .	28,19	30,15	21,03	21,03	Gums	12	1,40	82	3,21
TOTAL . . .	41,45	1,01,08	92,79	81,68	Hides and skins, raw	8,15	8,03	6,09	5,28
Exports of Indian produce—					Match bags	7,82	6,33	7,89	10,47
Cotton, twist and yarn . . .	9,88	20,46	37,08	20,16	Mats	1,86	5,86	6,10	4,94
Cotton manufactures . . .	18,35	65,62	84,41	40,65	Oils	1,11	8,75	1,81	3,66
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Leather	10	1,87	5,86	2,40
Jawar and bura . . .	10,77	11,41	5,02	97	Studs	91	1,06,17	24,23	4,75
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	21,86	35,44	17,92	20,01	Spices	29,01	29,91	12,01	3,36
Wheat flour . . .	12,25	21,47	18,87	16,18	Lvs	7,10	30,14	20,01	8,86
Spices	4,71	9,17	9,16	5,18	Other articles	20,11	49,56	69,90	51,18
Tobacco	9,30	3,08	2,76	21,60	TOTAL . . .	72,53	2,51,22	1,91,04	1,37,98
Other articles	16,01	31,86	33,02	10,56	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL . . .	1,00,38	1,98,89	2,29,04	1,57,60	Animals, living	18,10	20,58	19,68	22,92
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Coil, coke, and patent fuel . . .	4,23	51,10	58,22	14,01
Cotton manufactures . . .	13,07	93,39	91,21	82,15	Coffee	5,76	7,76	3,20	49
Other articles	5,73	29,09	10,44	29,63	Cotton manufactures	36,43	85,01	79,20	1,08,20
TOTAL . . .	18,80	1,33,38	1,16,38	1,11,98	Fish (excluding canned fish) . . .	21,9	34,08	36,98	49,01
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					Podder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,45	4,14	3,87
Imports therefrom—					Fruits and vegetables	18,53	20,95	22,16	21,58
Fruits and vegetables . . .	18,84	28,54	31,08	28,88	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Precious stones, etc. . . .	18,72	12,07	12,76	21,49	Rice	4,26,72	3,51,82	4,64,43	5,84,03
Other articles	9,10	9,22	6,04	7,43	Other soils	48,80	1,42,91	1,15,00	95,11
TOTAL . . .	46,75	50,13	51,08	57,09	Jute manufactures	5,11	11,06	8,22	7,99
Exports of Indian produce—					Manures	10,87	58,11	25,80	20,74
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Orchards	35,54	60,84	42,19	38,38
Jawar and bura . . .	2,20	69	54	1,62	Provisions and oilman's stores . .	5,15	9,56	9,83	9,22
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	30,01	24,71	27,58	Seeds	12,21	18,59	11,73	14,76	
Other articles	16,76	43,21	37,97	Spices	15,31	31,67	23,98	27,82	
TOTAL . . .	49,97	68,01	70,03	Tea	26,90	11,18	22,45	25,80	
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				Wood and timber	2,32	1,50	4,96	2,08	
Cotton manufactures . . .	21,23	28,25	26,48	25,47	Other articles	66,52	1,55,95	1,56,87	1,17,73
Other articles	10,03	21,93	22,94	TOTAL . . .	802,35	10,70,29	11,38,54	11,56,61	
TOTAL . . .	32,16	50,18	49,42	49,98	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.					Cotton manufactures	8,26	8,92	6,01	26,77
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	18,82	30,83	42,48	47,72
Miscellaneous articles . . .	3,51	4,10	4,24	5,90	TOTAL . . .	22,08	45,75	49,39	74,49
Exports of Indian produce—					BONGKONG.				
Grain, pulse, and flour . .	21,74	19,96	52,16	95,67	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	14,69	45,88	32,90	62,82	Apparel	1,21	4,92	4,70	2,56
TOTAL . . .	36,43	65,84	85,06	1,58,44	Building materials	83	2,24	2,92	8,84
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cotton manufactures	1,91	12,35	11,66	9,43
Miscellaneous articles . . .	13,84	38,02	24,72	57,90	Cordage	3,19	6,01	4,49	4,18
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					Drugs and medicines	6,48	15,7	10,30	9,53
Imports therefrom—					Fire works	5,00	3,45	7,82	8,16
Previous stones, etc. . . .	50,47	32,08	22,06	38,10	Grain, pulse, and flour	4,58	6,32	7,73	4,09
Other articles	2,52	94	1,58	1,73	Bills, raw	26,69	26,39	25,73	18,86
TOTAL . . .	52,99	32,97	23,59	39,83	" manufactures including				
Exports of Indian produce—					Yarn, etc.	21,51	82,53	8,95	48,02
Grain, pulse, and flour . .	25,42	31,55	67,94	63,55	Sugar, refined	10,74	70,20	30,93	24,31
Other articles	16,82	51,43	48,96	41,88	Other articles	10,44	35,44	31,20	28,52
TOTAL . . .	42,24	82,98	1,16,90	1,05,43	TOTAL . . .	98,31	2,74,72	2,30,48	1,65,55
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures . . .	18,18	34,67	28,06	19,27	Chemicals	11,14	7,59	10,52	18,70
Other articles	9,07	20,67	17,53	21,11	Cotton	32,85	81,11	28,88	10,94
TOTAL . . .	27,25	55,34	45,59	40,88	Raw	3,86,49	6,83,83	4,49,36	3,98,25
BORNEO.					Twist and yarn	12,70	20,85	20,93	17,22
Imports therefrom—					Jadestone	5,65	8,56	16,87	17,56
Oils, mineral	53,78	1,80,37	1,48,97	81,65	Jute manufactures, including	7,42	47,03	68,28	50,04
Other articles	2	..	2	13	twist and yarn	4,15,52	18,02	21,11	14,96
TOTAL . . .	53,78	1,80,37	1,48,99	81,78	Opium	41,09	58,59	88,52	77,80

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No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.
ARTICLES

ARTICLES	No.	Wt. in lbs	1919-20	(In thousands of lbs)	
				1920-21	1921-22
Grain and cotton goods	1 to 20	100,000	1,101,341	1,105,50	1,105,52
Coloured and dyed	21 to 40	100,000	1,101,341	1,105,50	1,105,52
Total	1 to 40	200,000	2,202,682	2,211,00	2,211,04
TOTAL	1 to 40	3,102,000	3,302,923	3,311,043	3,311,063

15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES	Per war average	Wt. average	(In thousands of lbs)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
From United Kingdom .	10,000	21,674	12,230	23,996	40,074
" Hong Kong .	25	19	388	450	43
" Netherlands .	1,300	627	8	115	103
" Switzerland .	1,182	389	70	417	829
" China .	15	214	160	2,285	22
" Japan .	158	7,424	1,918	20,123	14,915
" Other Countries .	1,754	768	373	517	779
TOTAL .	41,704	34,063	15,097	47,333	57,125

15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	Wt. average	(In thousands of lbs)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Nos 1 to 20 .	1,375	2,191	458	7,591	1,981
" 21 to 30 .	4,74	1,16	1,007	1,181	5,437
" 31 to 40 .	2,213	17,650	5,932	22,812	26,41
Above No. 40 .	7,602	5,945	3,042	6,020	5,881
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	1,288	4,244	5,716
Unspecified descrip- tions	5,230	5,199	1,900	3,147	3,349
TOTAL .	41,704	34,063	15,097	47,333	57,125

NO. 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

ARTICLES	Per war average	Wt. average	(In thousands of lbs)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Nos 1 to 20 .	47,550	47,000	4,118	4,118	4,118
" 21 to 30 .	116	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
" 31 to 40 .	124	26,930	17,080	17,080	17,080
Above No. 40 .	240	560	2,017	2,017	2,017
W.T.Y. .	512	5	5	5	5
TOTAL .	116,757	66,227	6,700	6,000	6,000

NO. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of Rupees)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAPE, CHINA (exclusive of Hong Kong) .	—	—	82,41	82,92	1,19,64
Hong Kong .	—	—	2,61	16,83	20,78
Singapore Settlements .	—	—	675	1,20	9,71
Other Countries .	—	—	3,37	2,75	3,30
TOTAL .	—	—	1,17,20	1,10,01	1,77,20
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn) .	—	—	—	—	—
Japan (exclusive of Hong Kong) .	—	—	1,31,15	1,49,91	3,30,05
Hong Kong .	—	—	2,67	47,76	1,37,00
France .	—	—	21,11	32,37	89,58
United Kingdom .	—	—	27,19	17,82	8,22
Italy .	—	—	19,07	15,18	11,65
Germany .	—	—	19,53	14,79	7,76
Other Countries .	—	—	16,81	12,27	8,22
TOTAL .	—	—	2,76,70	2,82,03	5,92,40

NO. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING YARN AND KNITTING WOOL)

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Per war average	War average	(In thousands of Rupees)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom .	—	—	1,85,25	1,47,00	1,38,53
Japan .	—	—	8,28	8,28	2,20
France .	—	—	12,64	8,00	12,67
Belgium .	—	—	2,11	33	7,71
Germany .	—	—	90,62	7,68	8,96
Poland .	—	—	1,26	8,90	4,16
Other Countries .	—	—	17,10	5,53	24,57
TOTAL .	—	—	3,08,38	1,81,68	1,59,85
					5,53,00
					1,22,87

NO. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantity in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Sheets and Plates—Galvanised .	277,6	5,38	194	58,4	2,30	394	66,6	3,04	450	88,3	3,18	380
Tinned .	52,8	1,26	247	42,2	1,89	440	40,9	3,12	685	24,7	1,38	550
Not Galvanised or Tinned .	100,6	1,20	120	66,1	2,38	360	68,8	3,83	388	61,1	1,65	271
Bars and Channel—Iron .	20,7	35	130	10,5	30	373	19,6	69	335	17,0	40	292
Steel .	204,6	2,07	101	70,5	2,19	310	148,0	4,72	319	136,7	2,90	212
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge-work .	89,8	1,16	120	22,7	51	227	78,4	2,86	366	68,0	1,63	281
Cast pipes and fittings .	50,2	91	161	10,5	34	321	25,1	1,05	418	17,4	96	552
Steel angle and spring .	44,2	47	106	18,0	52	290	30,2	99	326	21,2	56	261
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings .	18,4	46	253	35,6	1,80	504	42,2	3,06	725	40,8	3,00	736
Hoops and Strips .	30,8	43	110	28,1	1,11	397	23,2	1,00	420	17,8	59	329
Nails, rivets, and washers .	25,1	50	200	8,0	45	561	13,1	89	674	7,2	40	553
Rails, chocks, and flanges (excluding those for railways) .	17,8	10	112	7,0	16	230	18,0	65	343	22,1	41	188
Wire .	9,8	24	245	6,4	20	457	5,5	35	610	4	16	393
Wire nails .	—	—	—	6,7	33	486	9,4	55	585	7,3	26	360
Wire rope .	—	—	—	3,5	30	874	3,0	35	1,194	2,1	24	1,116
Bolts and Nuts .	7,4	23	309	4,1	26	684	8,3	69	826	4,2	31	73
Other sorts .	56,8	1,14	101	28,6	1,10	385	71,8	3,15	438	86,5	3,01	318
TOTAL .	1,018,2	16,01	157	426,9	16,82	382	711,0	31,29	430	612,8	21,13	345

20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL

ARTICLES	(In tons)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
(a) Pig Iron—						
United Kingdom	12,471	2,764	4,153	958	752	
Continent	2	3	30	14	1	
Other Countries	378	6	6	1		
TOTAL	13,851	2,766	4,155	8,954	2,000	

ARTICLES	(In lakhs of Rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
(a) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig iron and old for remanufacturing)—						
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	9,00	22,04	11,23	
Continent	2,91	56	60	3,65	5,11	
United States	39	2,83	5,43	5,20	4,42	
Other Countries	20	68	21	19	1	
TOTAL	11,08	9,57	16,23	31,08	20,79	

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	(In thousands of Rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	5,91,50	17,78,00	23,45,10	
United States	24,56	66,81	2,79,84	4,02,96	4,61,40	
Japan	63	18,47	8,46	12,12	3,58	
Italy	1,44	2,37	2,10	8,02	7,86	
Germany	30,27	2,49	16,80	17,11	55,17	
Other Countries	6,55	8,34	8,74	10,76	62,40	
TOTAL	5,61,14	5,18,57	9,01,82	22,87,57	34,25,31	

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS, AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	(In thousands of Rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
Motor cars—						
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	27,49	2,13,40	83,68	
United States	21,08	46,23	2,30,66	4,50,64	37,56	
Italy	29	1,89	79	16,57	12,07	
France	4,88	2,22	13	14,40	9,79	
Other Countries	9,97	90	3,54	87,14	30,40	
TOTAL	11,18,45†	74,91	2,62,61	7,82,24	1,78,50	
Motor cycles—						
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	9,26	40,04	6,96	
Other Countries	40	1,26	7,60	13,46	1,91	
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	10,86	53,50	8,87	
Motor wagons—						
United Kingdom	4,55	2,70	15,84	67,19	11,64	
United States	66	2,70	29,66	98,00	6,11	
Italy . . . . .	..	84	8,82	21,68	92	
Canada . . . . .	..	21	12,66	6,03		
Other Countries	1,60	15	17	23,61	1,79	
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	48,55	2,28,43	20,49	
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—						
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	21,80	68,74	30,65	
United States	1,08	9,45	42,87	59,14	21,99	
France	2,12	48	44	1,61	78	
Other Countries	5,36	66	1,01	21,66	6,15	
TOTAL	31,30§	23,79	66,02	1,75,15	59,87	
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—						
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	73,80	3,84,66	1,35,92	
United States	8,49	59,43	3,08,06	6,48,14	66,93	
Italy	66	2,64	4,74	29,88	18,36	
France	5,94	2,78	46	24,02	11,04	
Germany	5,64	36	4	10,42	5,24	
Belgium	4,15	36	4	28,32	8,65	
Canada . . . . .	..	64	64	90,47	20,97	
Other Countries	1,26	1,89	4,01	5,42	9,62	
TOTAL	1,00,64	1,11,45	3,92,84	12,34,38	2,71,73	

†The figure represents those for 1911-14 only.

‡Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLATE AND ROLLING STOCK

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	(In thousands of Rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
PLATE						
United Kingdom	2,71,3	6	1,0,1	1,7,4	16,3,78	
Australia	36,71	19	64	12,4	10	
Germany	1,1	2	1	1,10	1,0	
United States	1	1	1	1,46	1,91	
Other Countries	4,6	1,1	1,65	—	—	
TOTAL	6,11,1	3,15,21	4,35,43	11,1,0	16,1,06	
CORRUGATED						
United Kingdom	2,18,0	1,21,0	16,0	—	2,2,7	
United States	1,71	2,4	2,3,50	—	1,6	
Australia	7,5	1,1	20	—	1,7,73	
Other Countries	1,7	60	—	—	—	
TOTAL	2,79,50	1,21,93	4,16,30	2,3,23	2,41,94	
GRANITE TOTAL	8,00,50	4,73,10	0,01,97	16,48,26	21,33,00	

* Railway plate and rolling stock include plates and rails, locomotives and tenders, materials for construction of bridges, culverts, ships, ships' funnels, and other articles made of steel or iron and ship's bottoms or wood, etc.

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	(In thousands of Rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
UNITED KINGDOM	1,88,01	1,60,10	2,03,16	1,2,1	67,70	
UNITED STATES	2,17,27	60,21	1,32,92	1,2,53	1,0,11	
JAPAN	3,9	46,65	74,30	7,81	2,32	
SWEDEN	2,07	1,55	1,85	10,13	1,52	
GERMANY	57,24	3,70	51	10,11	60,82	
AUSTRIA	27,23	2,25	4,00	1,15	2,07	
HUNGARY	3,58	51	90	4,08	2,15	
BELGIUM	3,54	60	21,18	1,13,51	6,43	
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,68	5,20	—	—	—	
TOTAL	3,17,04	2,71,43	4,6,62	9,05,38	5,91,90	

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	(In thousands of Rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	
COPPER (excluding ore)—						
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,58,78	1,21,31	81,03	
Japan	27,30	30,21	1,68	7,17	2,32	
Sweden	2,07	3,37	1,07	10,0	5,18	
Germany	33,11	4,41	—	3,07	23,16	
Austria	3,54	60	21,18	1,13,51	8,43	
Hungary	1,54	5,20	—	—	6,08	
Other Countries	1,68	5,20	—	—	—	
TOTAL	3,07,00	70,71	2,10,31	2,60,71	1,26,50	
TIN						
Straits Settlements	41,51	40,53	1,02	60,53	71,7	
United Kingdom	5,78	2,73	—	4,31	2,10	
Other Countries	1,00	1,30	—	—	1,40	
TOTAL	51,87	41,01	70,06	66,87	78,61	
ZINC						
United Kingdom	14,86	5,34	1,3,18	21,00	18,66	
Belgium	3,75	24	1,07	5,61	8,92	
Japan	—	12,03	1,80	3	—	
Germany	—	3,23	24	21	18	
Other Countries	28	5,01	3,89	2,11	4,44	
TOTAL	22,11	2,89	42,21	29,19	23,95	
LEAD (excluding ore)—						
United Kingdom	18,09	19,50	1,7,14	2,2,20	18,81	
Other Countries						

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (TODDLING MILLION TONS
CONTINUALLY)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	(In million tons)	
				1920-21	1921-22
Straits Settlements and Malaya	1.7	2.5	1.9	3.0	5.1
Hong Kong	4.4	2.8	1.9	4.4	4.4
Java	1.2	6.6	2.1	11.6	11.1
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.0	2.0	1.1	2.1	1.1
Tripoli	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Countries	1.5	6.3	0.9	1.4	7.6
TOTAL	6.3	12.3	408.7	460.9	717.6

No. 30.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUICE

	Production	(In lakhs of bales)	
		Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1919-20	98	46	50
1920-21	89	45	13
1921-22	101	55	32
1922-23	73	57	28
1923-24	83	74	18
1924-25	89	51	21
1925-26	70	52	34
1926-27	8	56	23
1927-28	59	41	30
TOTAL	40	41	30

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	(In thousands of Rupees)	
				1920-21	1921-22
United States	2,19,16	2,51,31	5,23,74	5,30,00	4,96,84
Borneo	35,76	62,41	1,30,40	1,19,00	81,61
Peru	4,09	31,11	1,1,00	67,11	1,05,58
Straits Settlements	5.12	18,51	36,72	41,53	14,21
United Kingdom	2,2,01	26,10	26,11	41,20	5,17
Sumatra	11,73	3,78	..	2	25
Germany	17,83	3,48	..	2	7
Russia	19,86	54	..	4,10	..
Other Countries	7,16	1,77	2,51	1,10	5,17
TOTAL	3,72,08	4,02,10	9,21,45	8,34,09	7,83,04

No. 28.—IMPORTS OF CLOLNT

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	(In hundreds of tons)	
				1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	10,80	69.7	70.1	123.3	79.9
Japan	..	14.8	9.1	..	18.8
Hongkong	..	22	7.0	2.5	7.3
Italy	13	13	..	1.1	..
Other Countries	1,88	2.9	2.8	4.5	17.6
TOTAL	13,03	95.4	91.3	130.7	124.7

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	(In thousands of bales)	
				1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,691	1,985	1,740	76	508
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	8	2	7
Total British Empire	1,695	1,983	1,748	764	515
United States	585	523	435	616	972
France	428	198	452	250	812
Italy	210	215	157	123	142
Brazil	15	66	85	43	75
Japan	17	30	59	41	67
Belgium	..	1	17.3	146	119
Spain	123	172	107	133	124
Germany	920	34	20	403	807
Austria	250	10	1	8	..
Hungary	86	44	77	77	86
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign Countries	2,686	1,296	1,366	1,581	2,104
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,314	2,615	2,619

No. 31-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH BAGS—HESSIAN.

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	(In lakhs of bags)		
		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	2,523	102	111	143
Australia	77	150	180	98
United States of America	323	322	643	496
Argentine Republic	84	47	20	2
Other Countries	1,120	231	415	218
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	862	1,360	952

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	(In lakhs of bags)		
		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	102	482	369	164
Austria	63	145	784	464
Japan	134	212	137	355
Indo-China	186	124	171	26
Java	213	174	246	23
United States of America	92	90	75	87
Chile	467	154	543	45
Peru	51	20	51	31
Cuba	210	211	225	144
Other Countries	941	944	1,416	1,181
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,020	2,565	3,970	2,015

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	(In lakhs of yards)		
		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,287	782	773	585
Canada	561	392	413	462
Australia	177	80	95	89
United States of America	7,057	8,137	9,234	8,107
Argentine Republic	1,134	2,214	2,035	1,468
Uruguay	1,209	108	67	63
Other Countries	1,209	639	513	241
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,381	13,180	10,966

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	(In lakhs of yards)		
		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	103	219	173	63
Australia	74	44	45	39
United States of America	29	32	46	61
Argentine Republic	12	32	51	25
Other Countries	65	33	32	52
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	420	347	240

NOTE.—Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19 is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Seaborne Trade returns from 1st April 1918.

No. 31-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND CLOTH AND THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL EXPORTS.

I AG-

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average		War average		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	305	9.0	2,263	33.9	563	17.0	480	9.0	308	8.0
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	6.0	688	10.3	271	8.5	516	9.7	215	5.6
Egypt	119	3.5	383	5.7	96	2.8	130	2.4	56	1.4
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	110	3.5	243	3.6	126	3.7	185	3.5	211	5.1
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	2.9	90	1.3	67	1.9	13	2.5	92	2.4
Australia and New Zealand	628	18.5	737	11.1	841	9.9	1,011	18.9	635	16.4
Turkey	130	3.8	206	3.2	174	5.1	216	4.6	232	6.0
Japan	35	1.0	118	1.7	213	6.2	199	2.6	308	9.3
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	398	11.6	406	6.5	417	12.2	571	10.7	582	15.0
South America	131	12.7	532	8.1	241	7.0	618	12.1	99	2.6
Central America and West Indies	130	3.8	229	3.4	212	7.1	322	6.0	102	5.0
Other Countries	796	23.7	747	11.2	638	18.6	958	18.0	887	22.9
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,601	100	6,676	100	3,427	100	5,339	100	3,867	100
					CLOTH					
	Yds (lakh.)	Per cent	Yds (lakh.)	Per cent	Yds (lakh.)	Per cent	Yds (lakh.)	Per cent	Yds (lakh.)	Per cent
United Kingdom	423	4.4	1,333	11.5	1,001	7.8	940	7.0	508	5.3
Canada	333	3.1	531	4.6	392	3.1	414	3.0	467	4.2
Australia	209	2.1	233	2.2	123	1.0	140	1.0	100	1.4
United States of America	6,650	68.1	6,085	60.4	8,189	61.2	9,329	69.0	8,189	72.9
Argentine Republic	1,727	17.8	1,140	12.5	2,205	19.1	2,056	15.4	1,488	13.3
Other Countries	369	3.9	1,016	8.8	741	5.8	612	4.6	825	2.9
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	100	11,561	100	12,761	100	13,527	100	11,206	100

**No. 32.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON (IN THOUSANDS OF BALES
OF 400 LBS) TO THE PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS**

COUNTRIES	Pie war average	War average	1919 20	1920 21	1921-22
United Kingdom	122	212	119	96	36
Other parts of the British Empire	40	21	18	18	11
Total British Empire	162	233	167	111	17
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,657	999	1,760
Italy	43	49	130	213	151
France	69	69	57	57	37
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, etc)	31	48	77	177	428
Lel-Sum	27	44	137	243	138
Spain	50	41	43	77	30
Germany	51	49	49	201	265
Australia ⁽¹⁾	167	33	9	34	38
Other Countries	23	31	48	48	17
Total Foreign Countries	2,25	1,957	2,232	1,060	2,912
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,399	2,074	2,986

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 33-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN TO
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In the sun is of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
China	169,953	110,284	126,550	63,426	61,08
Egypt	2,183	5,456	7,248	3,401	4,69
Straits Settlements . . .	4,411	4,111	4,057	3,785	2,69
Perlia	2,030	2,877	3,196	2,089	3,24
Siam	305	628	953	789	1,75
United Kingdom	683	1,246	655	655	6
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,901	88	54	13
Other Countries	18,135	3,325	9,178	7,736	6,45
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . .	192,814	129,685	151,870	82,635	81,08

No. 33-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN, BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Nos. 1 to 20	1,96,459	124,697	145,336	73,943	62,552
" 21 to 40	6,384	4,274	4,044	3,280	2,194
Above No. 40	2	170	757	55	36
Grey two-folds (doubles)	"	"	683	4,553	15,931
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	500	704	820
TOTAL	200,070	129,655	151,870	82,535	81,038

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECE-GOODS

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pie-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Persia	4,008	9,828	5,611	2,815	1,451
Turkey, Asiatic	9,688	9,537	18,902	6,589	"
Straits Settlements	687	1,808	2,260	1,503	200
Aden and Dependencies	7,686	21,828	10,628	12,614	3,228
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	4,158	8,926	10,545	9,130	5,600
Ceylon	175	563	325	391	137
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	8,888	3,207	3,598
Other Countries	16,172	17,052	22,730	12,191	10,016
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	74,892	48,440	24,230

(b) COLOURED PRINTED OR DYED.

Persia	3,280	21,421	28,405	15,471	28,608
Turkey, Anatolia	2,757	12,188	33,018	22,478	
Straits Settlements	18,244	16,319	17,682	18,917	19,882
Aden and Dependencies	2,334	3,147	4,164	4,628	5,106
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba).	1,206	2,608	2,089	3,073	4,262
Ceylon	0,380	9,618	17,480	11,231	17,922
Portuguese East Africa	659	618	457	1,211	3,105
Other Countries	9,356	14,503	16,807	15,957	50,810
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	119,592	96,151	135,730

No. 35.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(in thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	191,451	252,888	330,886	219,111	209,717
Other parts of British Empire	10,105	10,063	8,300	7,966	11,901
Austria	5,975	5,255	7,044	7,047	7,527
Ceylon	1,182	8,103	1,721	2,275	4,116
Egypt	1,200	1,918	1,184	1,750	2,084
U.S.A. of India	116	1,131	911	210	1,101
Empire of Malaya	2,028	2,606	2,766	2,553	2,222
Total British Empire	£21,100	270,012	38,812	270,913	301,937

(1) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 36-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	169,2	135,8	82,7
Ireland	76,5	55,3	41,2	13,9	31,0
Italy	26,6	16,6	7,9	5,1	11,6
Ceylon	67,8	4,000	20,6	17,7	20,7
Germany	33,1	20	1,5	1,2	3,2
Austria	11,6	11,1	6,2	13,6	11,7
Other Countries	12,2	7,0	8	1,3	12,6
Total	370,0	270,1	252,4	188,4	173,5

RAPE.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	21,3	50,5	69,4	20,3	27,6
France	63,5	19,6	17,1	10,0	7,9
Italy	7,1	6,0	2,6	5,6	10,2
Belgium	26,2	1,1	4,5	1,5	2,0
Germany	98,6	5,4	30,3	119,5	45,0
Austria	69,2	1,6	24,2	31,5	31,5
Other Countries	10,0	7,6	3,2	1,2	8,3
Total	272,7	90,7	122,8	183,8	133,7

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
France	13,1	15,7	20,2	7	2,8
Italy	13,0	2,1	15,2	5,6	10,7
Belgium	26,2	1,1	4,5	1,5	2,0
Austria (a)	20,2	8	1,9	7	8,5
Switzerland	16,9	10,9	3,8	5	7,1
Other Countries	119,3	32,6	40,3	11,8	31,1
Total	272,7	90,7	122,8	183,8	133,7

(1) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
France	160,1	87,5	75,4	39,2	140,2
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	7,9	21,0	7,8
Belgium	15,3	6	9,7	20,1	23,3
Italy	7,7	2,9	12,0	11,2	17,1
Germany	7,4	8	1,0	2,0	23,7
Netherlands	1,1	1,0	4	6,8	6,8
Other Countries	17,3	18,6	5,7	7,5	7,7
Total	211,8	118,7	111,7	104,0	235,9

COTTON.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	244,3	98,3	87,7
Other Countries	6,8	2,6	4,4	1,6	4,5
Total	240,0	69,2	248,7	99,9	92,2

CASTOR.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	2,8	7,0	11,6
United States of America	11,8	14,7	9	3,8	20,6
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4	7	4,4
France	15,7	14,8	1,0	1,2	7,6
Italy	11,0	2,1	3,2	2,0	2,6
Other Countries	7,5	4,6	2	5	2,0
Total	113,6	68,8	8,5	15,5	48,8

No. 36-B.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL SEEDS IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Castor	6.8	12.9	.9	2.1	5.9
Cotton	7.4	4.1	13.9	6.2	5.9
Groundnuts	14.5	15.7	16.1	16.9	35.9
Linseed	32.8	10.6	39.8	36.5	24.7
Rape	17.0	11.7	13.1	31.1	18.2
Sesamum	10.2	5.5	8.9	2.8	5.4
Others	11.3	9.5	5.5	4.1	4.0
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	100	100	100	100	100

No. 36-C.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	23.3	52.2	51.3	41.1	24.4
Other parts of British Empire	1.4	5.6	2.4	4.5	4.0
France	29.2	26.7	25.9	12.5	30.6
Belgium	18.3	2.1	10.8	28.0	14.0
Italy	4.6	5.3	6.5	6.0	8.2
Germany	14.2	1.4	2.2	4.6	8.8
Austria (a)	3.8	.5	.4	.6	1.8
Other Foreign Countries	5.8	6.2	2.5	2.7	8.2

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	150	82.5	57	170	108
Ceylon	325	82.8	223	76	305
Straits Settlements	308	261	154	183	125
Mauritius	56	50	44	36	54
Egypt	54	17	16	16	31
Other parts of the British Empire	142	113	74	151	150
Total British Empire	1,044	1,084	554	832	786
Netherlands	240	24	4	28	28
Turkey Asiatic	61	31	18	29	4
Atabia	25	58	18	36	47
Java	168	52	6	28	133
Sumatra	10	33	1	6	32
Other Foreign Countries	850	988	16	125	336
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	64	228	580
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	618	1,000	1,366

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	..	95	29
Egypt	4	268	..	36	..
Other parts of the British Empire	8	22	3	3	4
Total British Empire	992	630	3	184	88
Foreign countries—					
France	106	84	..	20	..
Italy	34	62	..	13	11
Belgium	138	6	..	22	6
Germany	16	..	..	28	13
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	6	21	18
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	6	104	48
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	9	288	81

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In cwts)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Shellac—					
United Kingdom . . .	73,420	61,023	97,490	47,231	78,963
United States of America . . .	161,331	130,537	226,110	206,572	252,286
Germany . . .	60,555	4,031	290	2,152	13,690
France . . .	18,287	9,372	5,002	3,605	2,731
Japan . . .	3,563	11,859	4,066	6,393	10,701
Canada . . .	37	691	3,221	3,329	2,700
Australia . . .	1,763	2,008	528	2,701	2,339
Other Countries . . .	28,290	17,130	6,700	8,350	10,370
TOTAL . . .	356,311	300,071	388,960	280,259	379,944
Button lac—					
United Kingdom . . .	20,181	6,020	10,569	7,854	7,144
United States of America . . .	2,689	1,342	2,472	1,613	1,880
Other Countries . . .	11,886	2,134	398	1,410	1,703
TOTAL . . .	34,756	9,503	18,530	10,918	10,724
Seed lac (Total exports) .	9,748	15,666	2,480	187	1,824
Stick lac (Total exports) .	5,375	2,743	1,595	627	382
Other kinds (Total exports) .	28,131	16,811	19,133	18,446	41,560
TOTAL (ALL KINDS) . . .	434,351	345,376	375,706	308,937	34,834

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In cwts)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . .					
United Kingdom . . .	3,388	14,455	1,224	1,129	647
United States of America . . .	1,151	6,548	83	28	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	5,600	1,871	1,947
Persia	1,083	1,173	611	763	1,418
Japan	427	3,851	21,388	5,830	7,155
Turkey, Asiatic . . .	3,145	388	3,486	711	89
Others	4,177	1,214	395	418	1,156
TOTAL	15,390	31,415	32,687	10,250	12,362

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of Rupees)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Indo-China					
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	38,60	51,94	73,84
Java	52,26	45,96	50,00	75,00	68,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	40,64	39,64	5,17
Siam	18,84	35,28	35,00	42,50	37,50
Straits Settlements . . .	1,48,74	9,12	11,29	1,67	8,07
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	12,02	21,41	14,96
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	7,48	20,45	7,78
TOTAL	9,96,17	2,17,85	1,96,03	2,52,81	2,05,42

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of Rupees)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	50,37	1,00,11	2,3,47	34,63	1,21
United States	68,88	1,15,15	372,02	16,76	16
Italy	80,55	1,11,90	71,39	30,17	3,39
Spain	46,83	1,0,64	10,01	21,39	24,73
France	8,27	9,00	19,16	2,73	99
Belgium	7,07	93	14,28	1,27	1,33
Germany	2,43,18	24,99	60	30,92	88,78
Netherlands	16,54	90	12,59	1,69	76
Austria ¹¹⁸ Hungary ¹¹⁹	1,28,77	9,96	30	1,20	8
Other Countries	22,86	18,51	42,81	23,34	17,62
Total British Empire	134,15	1,16,46	2,51,10	43,42	21,59
" Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	5,74,14	1,56,73	1,59,78
GRAND TOTAL	6,67,12	5,04,60	8,25,24	2,00,16	1,81,35
Raw skins—					
United States	2,70,90	3,03,36	13,23,27	2,18,95	3,23,70
United Kingdom	25,75	38,01	90,06	68,73	125,77
France	26,41	21,00	65,61	12,86	14,61
Other Countries	41,93	28,17	33,52	27,96	51,52
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	1,20,33	88,01	42,94
" Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	13,92,18	2,39,59	3,72,66
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,99	1,82,34	15,12,46	3,23,50	4,15,60
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	7,26,62	1,03,29	1,19,16
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	61,30	11,54	26,66
Total British Empire	1,68,44	4,38,93	7,29,90	1,08,93	1,39,95
" Foreign Countries	3,28	81	37,93	5,83	5,87
GRAND TOTAL	1,66,67	4,30,74	7,87,92	1,14,83	1,45,82
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	3,06,88	1,48,80	1,67,76
United States	29,10	58,02	68,65	12,73	12,89
Japan	12,79	11,82	25,05	24,28	43,95
Other Countries	18,35	5,94	11,38	16,63	22,16
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	3,74,35	1,60,43	1,68,42
" Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	92,61	41,98	62,34
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	4,66,96	2,02,41	2,46,26

No. 43.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of tons)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom					
United Kingdom	198	336	260	331	75
Germany	7	3	..	1	16
Netherlands ¹²⁰	19	..	1	8	35
Belgium	150	15	105	171	260
France	97	47	48	81	94
Italy	3	12	9	14	9
Japan	4	12	..	..	2
United States of America	132	48	19	170	28
Other Countries	2	1	..	4	..
TOTAL	607	474	382	780	510

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No. 14.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	GOLD									
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Private Vol. ¹	Wu verage	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	Wu verage	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom { Private . .	15,01,52	2,20,71	5,0,20	6,12,77	5,80,57	3,36,26	1,26,97	6,98,14	..	..
{ Government . .	..	..	22,11,42	10,41,22	..	71,48	7,14	5,91,49	..	..
Malta and Gozo	1,83	17	..	9,76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . .	..	..	..	12,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	63,08	10	..	..	8,18	..	..	..	..	..
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia { Private . .	10,98	28,15	73	2,34,98	{ 3,58,31	4,16	13	..	1,47	..
Turkey, Asiatic } ..	..	..	..	..	{ ..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia { Government . .	..	76	..	1,90	{ ..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic } ..	..	..	..	..	{ ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies { Private . .	43,52	18,52	47	92,11	88,51	18	..	..	..	..
{ Government . .	21	..	15,00	56,55	..	..	60	7,50	1	..
Iraq	33	60	..	19,66	23,26	2,71	66	..	99	..
{ Government . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands { Private . .	36	1,13	..	18,56	16,71	11,24	1,60	..	..	..
{ Government . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,95	7,21
Peru	37	15	7	6	..	1,96	50	..	..	..
{ Government . .	6	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	8,06	1,80	5,15	12,03	..	5,57	6,16	..	8	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	60,80	3,91	8,81	62,73	39	29,84	8,44	..	911	2,13
Java	2	14,77	..	..	..	27	62	..	..	1,64
China (including Hongkong) { Private . .	66,80	52,27	1,27,68	50	8,96	14	45	..	13,72	..
{ Government . .	..	..	2,44,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	8	8,12,80	..	..	..	..	63,60	..	12,56,88	4,59,97
Egypt	8,00,87	21,13	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
{ Government . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Natal	5,60	2,27,34	8	4,39	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa	58	1,54	68	66,08	2,04	9	15	..	..	93
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Canada . . . .	..	4,81	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America { Private . .	1b	1,04,47	3,62,79	47,24	1,82,51	..	..	..	8,58,42	11,95,99
{ Government . .	..	..	5,80,03	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand) { Private . .	6,14,81	46,02	20,37	68,89	1,53,60	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . .	..	1,58,22	6,77,38	6,21	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) { Private . .	32,78,42	10,50,77	10,97,08	12,51,50	18,82,04	3,92,07	2,89,01	6,98,14	21,89,60	16,63,28
{ Government . .	27	1,54,13	37,28,07	11,05,88	..	71,76	1,27,11	5,98,99	6,96	7,21

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER—continued.

(in thousands of Rupees)

Countries	SILVER					EXPORTS.				
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS.				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom { Private . . .	8,70,27	2,56,73	80	7,06,16	8,80,26	18	2,44	..	5,17	12
Government . . .	2,76,82	2,13,09	82,71	5,82	2,81	.	11	..	2	..
France . . { Private . . .	..	..	6	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
Mesopotamia . . { Private . . .	14,70	5,62	6,50	10,51	1,69,42	2,24	37	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic . . { Private . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia . . { Government . . .	..	35	91	..	..	3	85,41	1,87	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic . . { Government . . .	1,89	3,77	1,03	27,81	29,11	16	3	..	..	20
Aden and Dependencies. { Private . . .	21	6,99	..	..	2,97	19	4,09	2,66	..	..
Government . . .	8,03	5,69	1,01	20,82	65,81	27,54	10,32	4	12,59	27,03
Arabia . . { Private . . .	15	12	..	..	3,00	.	0,9	1,41	..	..
Government . . .	8,97	12,28	..	15,94	33,73	46,81	31,01	..	6,58	31,90
Bahrein Islands . . { Private . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,0	7,52	..	..
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,54	..	..
Persia . . { Private . . .	9,89	5,70	1,10	5,06	0,58	10,86	1,30	..	..	..
Government . . .	5,52	5,65	44,45	22,27	..	30	6,01	3,25	..	11
Henjam Island . . { Private . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
Government . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	9
Ceylon . . { Private . . .	7,77	39	10	11,0	8,76	9,51	33,03	34,80	10,81	4,18
Government . . .	28	7,62	98,31	..	..	60	80	..	30,00	..
Straits Settlement (including Labuan). { Private . . .	8,82	28,80	2,30	28,02	1,41	15,48	11,20	22,05	1,03,02	2,91
Government . . .	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sam	78	2,42	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hong Kong). { Private . . .	67,13	60,96	1,29	1,81,65	79,13	1,65,35	1,20	..	1,06,80	1,56,92
Government . . .	70,02	7,19,89	8,99,40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . { Private . . .	8	9,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government . . .	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt . . { Private . . .	12	1,83	40	..	14	8	46,07	..	..	..
Government . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	3,10	31	..	..
Natal . . . . .	..	32	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
East Africa . . { Private . . .	2,08	38	6	6,28	2,42,29	25,20	26,32	..	20,14	5,00
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles). { Private . . .	1,87	9,84	..	..	8,76	6,80	2,23	..	1,18,36	2
Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada . . { Private . . .	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government . . .	..	6,77	17,21	..	49,54	1,13,68	..	..	..	..
United States of America. { Private . . .	..	11,74,82	17,81,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government . . .	..	78,33	88,78	..	1,84	78,78	..	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand). { Private . . .	..	7	86,34	81,19	1,10	72	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES). { Private . . .	10,88,25	4,56,21	16,24	10,90,15	17,32,93	3,67,31	1,76,78	58,82	4,40,35	2,38,04
Government . . .	8,53,09	22,36,64	29,88,49	28,82	14,93	1,12	1,26,82	17,04	30,02	20

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1921-22

(in thousand of Rupees)

Months.	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER	
	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—2,51,17	—2,78	1,64,47	26
May	—55,46	—91	1,87,82	4
June	—2,27,22	..	98,18	46
July	—1,84,79	—91	60,55	..
August	—3,72,54	..	91,80	—7
September	—1,59,92	..	95,87	..
October	1,94,71	—2,61	1,87,86	3,00
November	2,02,88	..	64,08	..
December	41,46	..	66,90	..
January	82,42	..	1,65,76	24
February	1,10,18	..	1,82,63	1,46
March	8,45,21	..	2,84,47	9,34
	TOTAL	—2,79,24	—7,21	14,04,89
				14,73

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No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1877 71	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									1920 21	1921 22	
		1878 79	1883 84	1888- 89	1893 94	1898 99	1903- 04	1908 09	1913- 14	1918- 19			
1. Production (b)	..				71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,00	2,41	2,70	3,08
2. Imports . .	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,45	13,00	16,85	12,70	9,50 (c)	1 (d)	..	1,5-
3. Exports . .	-7	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,6-	7,50	4,64	3,01 (e)	(8(a))	21,16	16,61
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	61	4,10	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	3,35	28,10	1,1 (f)	42,6 (g)	2,11	-2,86
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	61	4,10	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	1,70	31,51	10,00	41,70	4,84	2-
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves													
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints etc., as compared with the preceding year				..	66	1,95	6,57	19,11	10,34	4,10	24,17	24,32	
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	61	4,10	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	17,59	25,18	7
9. Progressive total of additions to stock .	1,8	4,63	15,24	3,17	1,74	61,96	1,01,13	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,58,99	4,13,73	4,43,90
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	3,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	3,94,41	4,19,57	4,19,64

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England (?) figures are for calendar year ending 31 December.

No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									1911 20	1920 21	1921 22	
	1883 84	1888 89	1893 94	1898 99	1903 04	1908 09	1913-14	1918 19	1920 21				
1. Exports of Merchandise— excluding Government Stores . .	79,02	88,58	1,04,91	1,07,45	1,24,52	1,05,31	-1,21,12	2,24,11	3,30,06	5,38,05	2,15,44		
2. Imports of Merchandise— excluding Government Stores . .	47,90	58,62	67,75	69,73	78,43	1,11,30	1,10,85	1,47,80	2,00,50 (c)	3,30,60	2,66,34		
Net Exports . .	31,07	30,06	37,16	37,66	46,09	52,46	76,27	76,31	1,29,26	-77,55 (d)	-30,90 (d)		
1. Imports of treasure and funds (private account)	36,01	30,74	36,62	33,93	44,01	35,24	78,69	10,34	30,67	-19,03	10,90		
Net imports of— Gold . .	4,3	5,08	2,10	2,25	9,50	12,88	28,57	7,81 (a)	10,97 (b)	-5,85	-2,70		
Silver . .	6,25	8,96	12,21	6,25	5,12	8,11	7,21	2,10 (b)	-1 (b)	7,10 (b)	14,95 (b)		
Net imports of fine metal	10,38	12,04	14,31	8,50	14,67	20,99	16,08	10,80	10,2	-120	12,16		
Unfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	..	..	..	58	88	71	87	38	1,3	..	.		
Unfaced Rupee paper (net exports)	99	17	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53		
Interest on— Unfaced Rupee p. per	80	47	93	83	70	56	44	30	26	23	27		
Council drafts paid in India through— Treasury	19,77	18,00	21,81	26,07	26,44	38,1	36,44	11,91	34,5	..			
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	1,32	1,85	3,25	4,11	..	..	.
Currency . .	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,66	15,06	..	..	.
Telegraphic transfers issued by the Bank of Montreal and paid in India . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,46	..	..	..
Funds supplied by Gov- ernment to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Reverse drafts paid in Lon- don . .	..	..	..	..	2,41	5	5,50	18,58	29,55	..	..
Net . .	19,77	18,00	21,81	26,07	27,76	38,15	47,30	29,16	18,26	-28,50	..		
Balance of Trade in favour of India . .	1,06	54	1,73	2,08	..	..	35,37	98,59	..	..	
Balance of Trade against India . .	..	68	..	..	1,78	42	..	48,50	31,80	..			

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes 2000 coins at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at Rs.1,36 lakhs in 1917-18 R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs.12 lakhs in 1919-20. The value of old Straits dollar received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (Rs.1,18 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoinaged dollars (Rs.12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1917-18. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded—(1) the value of 'silver other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.10 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.16 lakhs), and (3) the value of 'Straits dollar' exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.26 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are—(1) import of 'silver other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.8 lakhs), and (3) exports of Straits dollar to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.1 lakh).

(c) Excludes Rs.450 lakhs, the value of railway plant imported but not paid for by private remittances, and Rs.2,78 lakhs, the value of wheat imported on Government Account and paid for in London.

(d) Net imports

NO. 45.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL
IMPORTED ARTICLES

Articles	Per	Pie wai average	1911-20		1920-21		1911-22	
			A a p	R a p	R a p	R a p		
Sugar 16 D.S and above	Cwt	9 14 4	20 11 8	7 14 0	18 10	18 10		
Molasses . . .	"	2 0 7	6 0 11	4 15	7	5 10		
Other articles of food and drink—								
(a) Liquors—	Gal	1 5 7	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 8 1			
Ale, beer, red porter .	"	7 1 9	18 11 1	17 4	10 14			
" fruit—Liquor .	"	6 8 2	16 8	16 14	20 15			
" Whisky, present in drugs .	"	17 0 3	23 1 1	20 4 2	35 11			
(b) Provisions—	Ib	0 7 3	0 12 0	1 0	1 2			
" fruits and vegetables .	"	14 14 2	23 5 11	27 12 10	21 13			
Pharmaceuticals and patent foods .	Ib	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 10 4	0 11			
Milk, condensed .	Cwt	46 10 3	67 5 4	83 5 4	82 1			
Canned provisions .	Cwt							
(c) Spices—	Ib	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 2			
Betel nuts . . .	"	0 5 2	0 9 0	0 8 5	0 10			
Clouves . . .	"							
(d) Other articles—	Ton	14 8 0	46 15 3	51 11 10	32 1			
Balt . . .								
Oils—								
Kerosene	Gal	0 6 6	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 11			
Textiles, Cotton—								
Cotton yarn	Ib	0 14 5	2 14 2	2 13 11	2 0			
" goods, grey . . .	Yd.	0 2 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 5			
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 8 6			
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 3			
" handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 4 10	0 3 6			
i. Other textiles—								
(a) Silk, raw	Ib	1 9 1	7 9 0	8 7 1	8 3			
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 14 10	2 10 10	1 13			
" piece-goods	"	0 11 2	1 12 9	1 13 4	1 10			
(b) Wool								
" Piece-goods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 12 0	4 3 0	4 0			
" shawls	No.	1 7 9	5 12 5	7 4 4	3 13			
6 Apparel—								
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 5	9 14 1	8 15			
7. Metal and manufactures—								
Copper, wrought iron, bars and channel	Cwt Ton	51 12 1 118 4 2	75 13 0 373 8 0	93 6 4 355 11 10	81 2 292 6			
Iron or steel—								
Beams, etc	"	115 5 6	226 10 9	265 3 4	231 5			
Nails, etc	"	205 1 6	561 1 0	67 11 10	563 2			
Pipes, etc	"	150 10 1	321 2 2	417 11 0	552 5			
Sheets, galvanised	"	192 0 1	394 2 6	156 10 3	339 15			
" tinned	"	236 15 1	443 0 0	685 6 9	551 7			
" not galva- nised	"	139 6 0	360 0 1	888 1 9	271 1			
Tubes	"	231 3 4	303 10 8	724 11 3	735 12			
Steel, bars and channel	"	99 7 7	310 4 6	818 15 2	213 1			
Flax, block, etc	Cwt	138 4 5	166 3 5	157 10 9	140 1			
Hats, hats, etc	"	3 11 6	9 13 3	17 5 9	10 12			
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—								
(a) Animals, horses	No	455 6 8	1,005 6 7	910 10 4	1,021 8			
(b) Brutes, Coconuts	"	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1			
(c) Dyeing substances—								
Aniline	Ib	0 12 4	2 13 5	3 14 6	3 11			
Azarine	"	0 7 9	1 1 4	1 14 2	1 4			
(d) Chemicals—								
Sodium carbonate	Cwt	4 1 8	5 6 2	6 3 0	6 12			
(e) Drugs, medicines—								
Quinine, salts	Ib	9 11 11	21 5 7	37 9 2	43 15			
(f) Tobacco manufac- tures—								
Cigarettes	"	3 0 9	4 0 10	4 1 0	4 11			
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt	15 13 9	26 14 9	22 9 0	19 9			
(h) Flax—								
Canvass	Yd.	0 8 9	2 4 6	2 11 2	2 1			
Piccegoods	"	0 5 8	1 1 9	1 5 9	1 9			
Coal	Ton	17 5 11	81 5 5	83 14 11	98 12			
Wood, timber	c Ton	75 2 8	180 3 11	166 6 7	153 2			
(i) Other raw materials—								
Lanow	Cwt	28 5 1	55 0 6	58 12 0	40 6			
(j) Other manufactured articles—								
(k) Arms, etc.—								
Gunpowder	Ib	0 11 7	1 2 8	1 12 0	1 11			
(l) Glass and glassware—								
Beads	Cwt	85 9 1	98 2 10	226 14 0	210			
Sheet and plate	Supl ft	0 1 9	0 4 9	0 6 7	0			
(m) Paints and colours .	Cwt	16 1 2	35 8 10	48 14 10	39			
(n) Printing paper	"	12 8 8	31 10 9	51 1 0	33 1			
(o) Soap	"	19 11 7	39 9 8	44 15 6	98			
(p) Umbrellas	No	1 1 1	2 6 4	2 1 9 0	8			
Building material —								
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 3 4	0 4 1	0			
Cement	Cwt	2 0 5	5 0 8	5 5 7	5			
Pitch, and tar	"	4 1 4	7 9 2	8 10 7	8			

No 19—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL
EXPORTED ARTICLES

Articles	Per	Pre war average	1910-20		1920-21		1921-22	
			R	a	p	R	a	p
1 Food grains—cereals— Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 5 8	8 0		8 4 5		8 15 0	
Wheat	"	5 5 5	11 12 7		5 0 0		9 1 4	
" flour	"	14 5	1 5 7		14 2 3		14 8	
Bananas	"	4 1	3 2 4		11 4 10		10 4 1	
2 Food grains— Pulse	Cwt	4 1 1	9 6 7		8 10 11		8 5 11	
Tea	Ib	0 7 1	0 6 8		0 6 10		0 9 3	
Coffee	Owt	34 0 4	62 14 1		61 3 11		59 ~ 8	
4 Other articles of food and drink— (a) Spice— Pepper	Ib	0 4 8	0 7 7		0 6 1		0 4 2	
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 4 2		0 3 2		0 4 0	
(b) Other articles— Ghee	"	0 9 0	0 15 4		0 13 7		0 13 8	
5 Seeds, oils and oilcake— Seeds— Caster	Cwt	7 5 2	13 10 7		11 4 10		10 10 7	
Copra	"	17 15 7	23 9 3		26 1 3		20 11 5	
Cotton	"	3 12 0	7 5 8		5 0 0		9 1 1	
Groundnuts	"	8 5 1	18 14 10		15 11 4		13 4 9	
Linseed	"	10 8 8	20 11 8		16 4 10		12 6 6	
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	18 2 7		14 6 6		11 13 2	
Sesameum	"	10 6 5	23 12 2		19 11 4		15 4 1	
Oils— Caster	Gal	1 5 10	3 5 10		2 7 11		2 2 0	
Coconut	"	1 12 8	3 0 2		3 4 10		2 11 2	
Oilcake	Cwt	3 12 8	6 6 7		6 2 3		6 1 7	
6 Textiles, Jute— Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	417 5 8		346 5 2		300 6 4	
Gunny bags	No	0 4 5	0 8 8		0 7 2		0 5 9	
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 11		0 3 4		0 2 3	
7 Textiles, Cotton— Cotton, raw	Cwt	38 11 3	68 7 7		58 2 8		50 8 10	
" yarn	Ib	0 7 11	1 3 9		1 3 9		0 15 3	
" piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 6 4		0 7 3		0 6 6	
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 7 7		0 8 7		0 7 7	
8 Other textiles— Wool, raw	Ib	0 7 10	1 1 8		0 1 8		0 6 6	
9 Hides and skins— Hides, raw	Cwt	86 4 1	75 6 1		54 4 2		35 11 5	
" tanned	"	86 10 10	134 0 0		140 9 5		115 7 7	
Skins, raw	"	68 0 6	219 8 2		137 14 5		94 0 1	
" tanned	"	196 12 3	450 3 5		377 11 11		308 2 1	
10 Metals— Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	18 12 10		22 13 2		24 1 4	
11 Other raw and manufac- tured articles— (a) Dyeing substances— Indigo	Cwt	194 6 6	406 2 5		402 12 9		415 8 7	
Myrobalana	"	4 4 5	5 7 2		5 2 3		4 14 9	
(b) Chemicals— Saltpetre	"	11 7 6	11 10 8		18 3 2		17 7 4	
(c) Drugs, medicines— Tobacco								
Unmanufac- <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
tured	Ib	0 1 10	0 4 0		0 4 4		0 4 4	
Cigars	"	0 13 7	1 5 6		1 3 5		1 3 3	
Opium	Cwt	1,945 10 10	2,138 9 11		2,245 10 1		2,298 9 1	
(d) Hemp— Hemp, raw	"	13 12 0	25 8 4		21 1 11		15 8 6	
(e) Lac, shell	"	51 1 9	202 6 6		255 9 5		195 11 3	
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	12 1 7		18 1 5		18 8 6	
(g) Wood, timber	c	90 3 8	84 0 4		138 1 5		114 9 6	
(Other than teak wood)								
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	69 0 9	90 0 6		100 14 8		103 7 8	
(i) Other raw ma- terials— Rubber, raw	Cwt	96 15 5	149 14 8		123 10 8		78 7 4	
Coir unmanufac- <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
tured	"	10 11 6	12 0 0		11 15 11		16 8 1	
Mica	"	72 15 0	142 1 0		141 14 4		248 7 3	
(j) Other manufac- <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
tured articles— Candles	Ib	0 4 8	0 4 11		0 4 9		0 4 9	
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 7 11	22 6 5		22 5 5		22 11 0	
12 Building materials— Teakwood	c Ton	155 12 1	238 5 11		270 5 0		269 0 4	

Articles	Rate per	1913-14						
		April		July	October			
		R	A	P.	R	A	P.	
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—								
Assam	lb.	0	7	3	0	8	10	
Cachar	"	0	6	4	0	6	9	
Sylhet	"	0	6	6	0	6	9	
Darjeeling	"	0	8	9	0	11	7	
Doobars	"	0	7	5	0	7	11	
Ternai	"	0	7	0	0	7	2	
Chittagong	"	-	0	6	10	0	6	8
All other places	"	0	5	11	0	6	9	
GENERAL AVERAGE	"	0	7	10	0	7	7	
(a)								
Jute, raw—								
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	-	-	-	-	-	-	
District 4's (Calcutta)	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Firsts [XX group] (Calcutta)	400 lbs	59	0	0	69	0	0	
Lightnings [SS red group] (Calcutta)	"	54	0	0	Nominal	76	0	0
(a)								
Jute manufactures—								
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34	0	0	33	8	0	
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds	12	14	0	13	0	0	
" " 10½ oz 40" (Calcutta)	"	17	0	0	17	0	0	
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317	0	0	287	0	0	
Cotton yarn (Indian)—								
Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay)	lb.	0	7	1½	0	6	10½	
" No. 20S. (Bombay)	"	0	8	3	0	8	1½	
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay)	"	0	12	4	0	12	3	
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—								
Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0	10	9	0	10	3	
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0	10	6	0	10	0	
Chudders 54"×6 yds. 2½ lbs (Bombay)	"	0	10	3	0	10	0	
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—								
Lepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10	6	0	10	5	0	
Grey shirtings Fair 2,000 (Bombay)	"	5	12	0	5	12	0	
White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)	"	4	5	0	4	5	6	
Rice—								
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	380	0	0	382	8	0	
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	"	387	8	0	340	0	0	
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6	6	0	6	14	0	
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	"	5	7	0	6	4	0	
Wheat—								
Delhi white (Bombay)	Gwt.	5	7	0	5	4	0	
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy	31	8	0	30	4	0	
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3	7	0	3	3	0	
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy	24	4	0	25	8	0	
Linseed—								
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7	13	6	8	1	0	
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5	8	0	5	11	0	
Groundnuts—								
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy	48	0	0	46	0	0	
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10	6	0	-	10	1	6
Repeseed—								
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8	12	0	8	8	6	
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12	6	6	-	12	6	0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	"	7	2	0	7	4	6	
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	8	11	0	8	10	0	

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(a) Relate to first sale in June 1913.

PRICES IN INDIA.

1920-21				1921-22				1922		Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April		
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.		
0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 5	0 7 5	0 5 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 13 6	0 10 10	(a)	Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta).
..	0 4 9	0 3 4	0 2 9	0 3 4	0 4 3	0 6 10	0 10 10	0 9 1	(a)	Assam.
0 5 10	0 4 8	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 8 6	0 4 11	0 6 5	0 10 5	0 9 3	(a)	Cachar.
0 6 1	0 8 6	0 5 2	0 7 7	0 5 2	0 9 3	0 10 10	1 0 5	0 12 8	(a)	Sylhet.
0 3 11	0 5 5	0 3 9	0 6 1	0 4 11	0 8 8	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 11 4	(a)	Darjeeling.
0 6 1	0 4 11	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 7 5	0 12 2	0 10 7	(a)	Dooars.
0 3 6	..	..	0 2 2	0 3 4	..	0 6 9	0 8 7			Terai.
0 6 6	..	..	..	..	0 10 2	0 6 9	0 8 6	.		Chittagong.
0 6 2	0 5 6	0 4 7	0 5 11	0 4 8	0 8 4	0 9 0	0 12 6	0 11 2		All other places.
										GENERAL AVERAGE.
										Jute, raw—
9 8 0	10 8 0	13 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0		Jat 4's (Calcutta)
..	10 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	13 4 0	12 4 0	12 0 0		Distinct 4's (Calcutta)
70 0 0	65 0 0	86 0 0	74 0 0	66 0 0	61 0 0	69 0 0	65 0 0	62 0 0		Firsts [3/4 group] (Calcutta)
46 0 0	44 0 0	56 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	57 0 0	50 0 0	52 0 0		Lightnings [SS led group] (Calcutta)
										Jute manufactures—
44 8 0	41 8 0	45 8 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	31 12 0	42 0 0	39 4 0	43 0 0		B Twills, 2½ lbs 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)
15 10 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	11 10 0	13 5 0	12 4 0	13 12 0		Hessian cloth, 8 oz 40 (Calcutta)
23 0 0	24 8 0	26 8 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	13 12 0	17 4 0	15 4 0	19 0 0		" " 10½ or 10 (Calcutta)
467 0 0	456 8 0		320 0 0	255 0 0	326 0 0	380 0 0	483 0 0	460 0 0		Cotton, raw, M G F G Broach (Bombay)
										Cotton yarn (Indian)—
1 2 9	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 13 9	0 9 6	0 11 6	0 15 3	0 13 3	0 12 6		Twist, No 108. (Bombay)
1 10 0	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 1 6	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 3	1 1 0		" No 20S (Bombay)
3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 9 6		Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)
										Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—
1 14 0	1 13 6	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0		Longcloths 36'×37½ yds 9 lbs. (Bombay)
1 12 0	1 11 6	1 12 0	1 10 3	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 7 0		T-Cloths 28"×24 yds 5 lbs (Bombay)
1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 6	1 10 3	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 7 6		Chudders 54"×6 yds 2½ lbs (Bombay)
										Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—
30 0 0	33 8 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	32 4 0	31 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0		Liepmann's Shertings 1,500 (Bombay)
17 0 0	16 12 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	15 4 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0		Grey Shertings 1x12,000 (Bombay)
12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	11 4 0	11 12 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 1 0	11 4 0		White Mulls 6,600 (Bombay)
										Rice—
455 0 0	497 8 0	477 8 0	340 0 0	422 8 0	585 0 0	637 5 0	380 0 0	485 0 0		Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
..	515 0 0	505 0 0	357 8 0	447 8 0	587 8 0	640 0 0	415 0 0	512 8 0		Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
9 4 0	10 4 0	10 8 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 12 0	8 8 0	9 4 0		Seeta, No 1 (Calcutta)
7 12 0	9 0 0	6 12 0	8 8 0	6 13 0	7 14 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	7 2 0		Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
										Wheat—
8 10 6	9 6 6	9 11 6	9 3 0	9 2 6	10 8 9	10 3 6	9 5 9	9 8 0		Delhi white (Bombay)
44 0 0	44 8 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	30 8 0	58 8 0	74 8 0	61 0 0	..		Punjab white (Karachi)
5 1 0	4 12 0	5 7 0	5 7 0	5 15 0	7 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	6 6 0		White (Lyallpur)
										Barley—(Karachi)
38 0 0	34 0 0	39 8 0	36 0 0	25 8 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	51 0 0	36 0 0		Linseed—
17 4 0	17 2 0	20 0 0	18 12 0	13 2 0	15 8 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0		Bold (Bombay)
10 8 0	11 14 0	12 10 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	9 12 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	9 6 0		Small to medium (Calcutta)
										Groundnuts—
71 8 0	63 4 0	69 8 0	43 0 0	39 8 0	59 8 0	70 0 0	55 0 0	68 0 0		Ordinary (Madras)
17 8 0	18 0 0	17 12 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	14 12 0	17 8 0	12 6 0	14 10 0		(Bombay)
										Rapeseed
80 0 0	72 0 0	92 0 0	63 0 0	66 0 0	72 8 0	64 0 0	65 0 0	64 0 0		Toria 9% (Karachi)
12 4 0	12 4 0	14 2 0	12 8 0	9 12 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	10 12 0	10 2 0		Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
22 4 0	22 0 0	21 12 0	15 8 0	14 12 0	16 4 0	14 4 0	15 8 0	..		Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
12 4 0	11 12 0	11 4 0	9 10 0	9 0 0	10 6 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	10 8 0		Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
4 8 0	4 4 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	5 2 0		Cotton seed (Bombay)

(a) Relate to first sale in May 1922

(b) Changed to First grade

(c) Lightning Grade

(d) Relates to United Provinces wheat

Description	Rate per	1913-14			
		April		July	
		R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
Castor oil—					
No. 1 Lime pulp (Calcutta)	B. Md	19 8 6(a)		10 8 0(a)	20 9 6(a)
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80 0 0		81 0 0	79 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy				
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md				
Bonemeal—					
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwt	80 0 0		80 0 0	81 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0		72 0 0	73 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot Middle to good (0 to 66° (Calcutta))	Fy Mu (74.67 lbs.)				
Wool—Kanlahar (Karachi)	M.I. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0		27 0 0	27 9 0
Shellac—T.N. (Calcutta)	B. Md	42 8 0		46 8 0	50 0 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Benz. More)	20½ lbs				
Hides, Cow—					
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs	22 0 0		18 12 0	Nominal
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	"	17 8 0		14 0 0	16 4 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0		11 0 0	13 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0		11 0 0	13 0 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	"	15 8 0		14 0 0	14 0 0
Goat skins (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0		125 0 0	180 0 0
Sugar—					
Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)	B. Md	7 7 6		7 7 6	6 15 0
.. .. (Bombay)	Cwt	10 10 0		10 4 0	10 5 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md	7 6 0		7 6 0	6 10 0
.. D to J (Bombay)	Cwt	10 4 0		10 10 0	10 0 0
Kerosene oil—					
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0		5 14 0	5 14 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0		4 4 0	4 5 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	"	3 8 0		3 8 0	3 8 0
Salt—					
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0		57 0 0	51 0 0
(Bombay)	"	"		"	"

a) Relates to Fair Prices

PRICES IN INDIA—*continued*

1920-21				1921-22				1922				Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.I.	R.A.I.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.I.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.I.	
Castor oil												
26 2 6	20 2 1	21 2 1	21 10 1	21 1 1	21 2 1	21 2 1	21 2 6	21 1 0	21 2 1	21 2 1	21 2 1	Nylon Thread (Calcutta)
1, 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	(Milk)
200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	19 0 0	100 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	Castor oil (Mysore)
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	0 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Groundnut oil (Calcutta)
Linen—												
160 0 0	128 0 0	10 0 0	110 0 0	05 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Fine (Calcutta)
150 0 0	118 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	141 0 0	130 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	Untanned (Calcutta)
41 5 0	412 5 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 5 0	412 5 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	412 8 0	Indigo—Linen and Indigo Middle Weighted to 60 (Calcutta)
30 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	21 0 0	21 5 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	Wool—Kandiloo (Kangri)
170 0 0	170 0 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	100 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Shirt—L.N. (Calcutta)
21 8 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	Cotton—Linen (Bangalore)
Hides—												
22 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0	17 5 0	17 5 0	17 5 0	17 5 0	Hides (Calcutta)
13 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	11 5 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	Durham Hides (Calcutta)
-	9 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 5 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	Pearl (Calcutta)
13 8 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	8 5 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	Salt (Calcutta)
10 0 0	8 0 0	6 1 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Hides—Puffalo—Arsenicated (Calcutta)
300 0 0	175 0 0	123 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	20 0 0	240 0 0	250 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	Golf skins (Calcutta)
Sugar—												
22 12 0	37 0 0	34 0 0	20 8 0	26 9 0	16 10 0	14 1 0	12 9 0	15 1 0	15 1 0	15 1 0	15 1 0	Jiva T.M.O (Calcutta)
34 4 0	52 0 0	52 8 0	29 0 0	41 0 0	21 0 0	23 12 0	19 6 0	22 14 0	22 14 0	22 14 0	22 14 0	(Bombay)
23 8 0	34 12 0	32 0 0	23 12 0	26 1 0	16 12 0	14 0 0	11 12 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
34 8 0	51 4 0	52 12 0	29 8 0	41 4 0	28 1 0	23 12 0	19 6 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	,, D to F (Bombay)
Kerosene oil—												
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
7 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5 15 0	5 15 0	6 5 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	Victoria (Calcutta)
Salt—												
158 0 0	158 0 0	158 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	134 0 0	150 0 0	109 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	Liverpool, ca-gola (Calcutta)
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	181 4 0	187 9 0	200 6 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	223 0 0	223 0 0	223 0 0	223 0 0	(Bombay)

No. 51—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON, MARSEILLE, ANVERS, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

Articles	Freight to	Rate per	1911		1919		1920		1921			1922	
			April	April	April	July	October	January	April	April	April	April	April
Cotton—			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Jute . . .	{ London	Ton or 80 cwt	1 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Jute . . .	{ Marseilles	"	1 2 6	8 1 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Jute . . .	{ Antwerp	"	1 0 6	5 12 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Jute . . .	{ Hamburg	"	1 2 6	8 15 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 6	2 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Jute . . .	{ India	Ton	1 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	2 15 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Im-seed . . .	{ Marseilles	"	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Im-seed . . .	{ Antwerp	"	1 0 6	5 12 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bombay—	{ London	Ton or 80 cwt	0 12 0	1 15 0	4 10 0	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 0 0	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9
Bombay—	{ Marseilles	"	0 11 6	1 10 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9
Cotton . . .	{ Antwerp	"	0 16 0	5 12 6	5 15 0	2 15 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cotton . . .	{ Hamburg	"	1 17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cotton . . .	{ Japan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Seeds . . .	{ London	Ton	0 12 0	3 15 0	4 5 0	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9
Seeds . . .	{ Marseilles	"	0 11 6	4 10 0	4 5 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 5 0	0 16 3	0 17 6	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9
Seeds . . .	{ Antwerp	"	0 16 0	3 10 0	5 12 6	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 7 6	1 0 0	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 18 9
Light seeds . . .	{ Hamburg	"	0 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	0 17 6	0 17 6	1 5 0	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 16 3
Light seeds . . .	{ London	"	0 10 0	4 10 0	3 5 0	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 16 3	0 16 3	0 16 3
Light seeds . . .	{ Marseilles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Madras—													
Groundnuts . . .	Marseilles	"	1 2 6	10 0	8 5 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Karachi—													
Barley (10 cwt)	London	"	0 12 0	3 15 0	4 15 0	1 0 0	1 3 9	1 7 6	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
Rangoon—	United Kingdom	"	1 3 3	3 15 0	10 0	0 0	1 15 0	{ 1 15 0 } { 1 17 6 }	{ 2 2 6 }	{ 1 5 0 } { 1 7 6 }	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
Rice . . .	Hamburg	"	"	5 5 0	10 0	0 0	1 15 0	{ 1 15 0 } { 1 17 6 }	{ 2 2 6 }	{ 1 5 0 } { 1 7 6 }	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6

Note.—In rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1919 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent, not exceeding 5s per ton.

(a) Relates to November 1919, the earliest rate available in 1919. (b) Rate for Liverpool.

No. 52—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1910-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1921-22 compared with 1920-21
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS							
Special duties—							
Liquors	1,25.14	1,09.97	1,10.65	1,98.01	1,88.06	2,15.73	+27.67
Matches	8.13	18.12	12.55	15.10	16.57	1,04.84	+87.27
Petroleum	16.03	47.83	30.75	1,00.37	77.34	80.97	+3.83
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,30.0	1,48.16	1,69.43	1,28.11	1,0.917	6,50.60	+5.41.52
Tobacco	46.01	61.52	83.02	89.07	1,31.26	1,01.36	-29.80
Others	5.83	3.72	3.78	6.28	6.64	15.12	+8.48
Duty at 2½ per cent—							
Machinery	10.66	9.15	11.62	18.86	52.67	1,15.95	+63.28
Metals—iron and steel	18.18	16.60	26.00	46.03	66.78	67.57	+79
Railway plant and rolling stock	3.66	1.44	4.60	13.56	33.91	53.82	+19.41
Other articles	4.14	4.41	4.08	8.12	4.79	4.63	-10
Duty at 11 per cent—							
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	50.28	52.97	56.89	66.80	63.69	83.00	+19.81
Raw materials and articles—mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (d)	27.70	27.07	22.97	38.15	38.28	42.15	+3.92
Cotton manufacture	1,77.17	1,83.23	3,78.74	4,09.21	6,69.21	4,85.30(h)	-1,83.91
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton and silk manufacture) (d)	2,44.22	2,87.87	2,69.18	3,59.00	7,06.82	4,94.23	-2,12.59
Miscellaneous	42.13	45.20	34.56	48.19	72.64	70.75	-1.89
Duty at 20 per cent—							
Motor cars and cycles (e)	—	—	—	—	—	51.50	—
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes (e)	—	—	—	—	—	21.85	—
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (j)	24.93	21.46	28.33	49.25	49.17	51.60	+2.43
Other articles (e)	1,11	8.86	9.90	14.60	28.58	60.45	+31.87
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,90.22	11,99.60	12,57.05	15,43.57	23,15.53	27,70.01	+4,54.48
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS							
Hides and skins, raw (f)	27.08	33.95	73.45	76.87	74.12	78.21	+4.00
Net Import duty	9,63.14	11,65.65	11,83.80	14,66.70	22,41.41	26,91.80	+4,56.39
Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,17.87	1,83.38	2,14.16	2,97.48	3,21.13	51.42	-8.80
Rice	86.71	1,05.27	1,11.13	37.20	66.28	2,71.99	-49.14
Tea	42.54	43.83	40.86	54.51	42.05	46.26	+20.17
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,47.12	3,82.49	3,09.15	4,81.11	4,83.68	4,50.12	+38.56
Deduct—Refunds							
Net Export duty	7.04	11.30	8.17	19.50	12.25	7.82	-4.48
	2,40.08	2,21.18	3,60.98	4,61.61	4,71.43	4,42.30	-29.18
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	12,03.22	14,80.83	15,44.58	19,28.31	27,12.84	31,34.10	+4,31.26
Land Customs and miscellaneous	16.76	21.68	19.22(g)	26.80(g)	1,04.19(g)	44.31(g)	-59.88
Excise duty on cotton manufacture	44.62	76.20	1,38.17	1,55.17	2,30.88	2,22.08	-8.85
" " on motor spirit	—	23.39	34.76	41.42	54.26	69.50(t)	+15.24
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	12,08.72	10,65.35	18,17.95	22,48.14	31,88.59	35,56.02	+3,67.43
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9.91	7.40	8.08	8.56	9.54	8.24	-1.30
Tea cess	9.86	4.67	4.51	4.91	3.72	7.63	+3.91

(a) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921

(b) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include musical instruments, glass bangles, cinematograph films and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread

(c) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 are included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton and silk manufacture)"

(d) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread dutiable at 11 per cent *ad valorem* reduced to 15 per cent from March, 1922

(e) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 exclude musical instruments, glass bangles, and cinematograph films

(f) Subject to duty from 1st September 1919

(g) Includes Indigo cess Rs 48,000 in 1918-19, Rs 49,000 in 1919-20, Rs 18,000 in 1920-21, and Rs 17,000 in 1921-22

(h) Includes Rs 75,000, being the duty collected on cotton twist and yarn at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922

(i) Includes Rs 18,000, being the excess duty on kerosene collected during the month of March, 1922

* The rate has been raised to 10 per cent from March, 1922, in the case of "Metals—iron and steel" and "Railway plant and rolling stock," also telegraphic instruments and ships and other vessels included with "Other articles."

† Raised to 15 per cent (except for cotton piecegoods) from March, 1922

‡ Raised to 30 per cent (except for cinematograph films) the duty on which has been reduced to 15 per cent from March, 1922

No. 53.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM
INDIA.

	United Kingdom	Australia	Canada	South Africa	Egypt	United States of America	France
Bushels and bushels for tin he and tin cans		Duty 1 cent per bushel 1 cent per bushel 1 cent per bushel 1 cent per bushel 1 cent per bushel 1 cent per bushel 1 cent per bushel		Free		Grade 1 & selected— Free selected 7 cent per lb	Frances per 100 kilograms
Canned—almonds						— ad val	
Coffee	Net 1 lb. duty 1 cent ad val	Raw 1 cent per lb. 1 cent per lb.	2 cents per lb	Raw 1 cent per lb. 2 cents per lb.	Free	Free	180
Cow manufactures or		Almond milk and butter			30 ad val	Cream ice Con mune ice Con mune, 10% ad val	
Cotton—							
Flax						Free	Free
Manufacture of						40% ad val	
Drugs and medicines							
Opium		Opium only is prohibited by Department of Customs by ad val				Drugs not containing alcohol—1 cent Medicines 25% ad val	
Tobacco—							
Raw		47 per lb		1 per lb	Tobacco 1 lb Tobacco smoked 1 lb	cents per lb	
Manufactured	10¢ to 40¢ per lb Cigars £0.12 11 per lb	1 cent per lb		1 cent per lb 1 cent per lb 1 cent per lb Smell 4 per lb Cigarettes 15/4 ad val	Cut pressed or powdered tobacco smoked cigarettes 1.20	Snuff 2 cents per lb Cigars 12 per lb 1 lb and 2 ad val	
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Catch						Free	4
Indigo						10% ad val	1160
Mysabolous						Free	4
Other sorts						Do	
Fodder, man and cattle food						1 cent per lb	
Grain and Pulse—							
Pulse							5
Rice, not in the husk		Uncleaned—Free rice meal and rice flour, 2¢ per 100 lbs		Uncleaned—Free cleaned 50 cents per 100 lbs	1s per 100 lbs	11 cents per lb	3
Wheat		2¢ per 100 lbs		Free	19 2d per 100 lbs	30 cents per bushel of 50 lbs	7
Other sorts		19 6d per 100 lbs		50 cents per 100 lbs			
Hemp, raw						1 cent per lb	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides—							
Raw		Hides limed or fleshed or split 7¢ per hide		Free		Free	
Dressed or tanned						Free	280
Skins—							
Raw		Sheep and goat skins, raw or pickled—Free		Free		Free	
Dressed or tanned		Crust or rough tanned goat and sheep skins, 10% ad val		Leather—2% ad val	Free	Free	112
Horns				Free	Free	Free	

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA

Ld. in kg.	Holland	Tax	Sp. I	Customs	Austria	Japan	
Leaves per 100 kilos	Flour 100 kilos	Leaves 100 kilos	1 to 11	Meal 1 to 100 kilos	Krone 1 to 100 kilos	Yen per 100 kilos (13.6 lbs)	Jutes and fibres for brushes and brooms
Not 1 to 100	Flour 1 to 100 kilos	Leaves 100 kilos	1 to 11	Flour			Chemicals—sulphuric acid
Raw cotton	Flour 1 to 100 kilos	Leaves 100 kilos	1 to 11	Flour (Flour extra) 1 to 100 kilos	Raw cotton	Flour 1 to 100 kilos Others 10 to 100	Cotton—
11 to 100	Flour 1 to 100 kilos	Leaves	1 to 11	Flour	Flour		Manufactures of cotton—
100 to 1000	Flour 1 to 100 kilos	Leaves	1 to 11	Flour Extra Opium extract 10 to 100	Prepared meli tum's Opium extract 40 to 100		Drugs and medicines—
Manufacture but 1 to 100	Flour	Leaves		Flour (Flour extra) 10			Opium
Cloves and Clove oil 1 to 100 Others 100	Flour 1 to 100	Thinner solution of mineral salts to tobacco Starch		Smoked (Flour extra) 4000 1 to 1000 Only	Flour 1 to 100 Only 12		Manufactures—
110	Flour	Leaves					Catch
110	Flour	Leaves					Ink
110	Flour	Leaves					Mystabolins
110	Flour	Leaves					Other sorts
1100	Flour	Leaves		Leaves			Iodder, bran and cattle food
1100	Flour	Leaves		Leaves			Gram and Pulse—
1100	Flour	Leaves	21	Pulse meal 30	2 to 4 Tentsils 42	Flour	Pulse
1100	Flour	In the husk Partly husked Cleaned	5 74 11	Unhusked 60	Not cleaned 4 Husked or not 6	Flour	Flour, not in the husk
1100	Flour		72		71	Flour	Wheat
1100	Flour		18		11	Flour	Other sorts
1100	Flour	Leaves		Raw Hatched	110		Hemp, raw
1100	Flour	Leaves		4 to 8	Flour	Flour	Hides and skins—
523	Flour	Leaves	88	2 to 42	30	70 to 45	Hides—
							Raw
							Dressed tanned
							or
Flour	Flour	Flour		9 to 10	Flour	Flour	Skins—
Flour	Flour	Flour	55	2 to 42	9	20% ad val.	Raw
Flour		Raw—Flour Manufacturers	150	Raw	Flour		Dressed tanned
				3			or
							Horns

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
Jute—							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Raw	Free . . . .	..	Free . . . .	..
Manufactures of	Bags—Free piece	Cloth	Bags, 15% ad val. Cloth, 7½% ad val	Bags—Free	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% ad val. Cloth, ½ to ¼ of a cent per lb.	Bags 177-06
Lac	Free	Free . . . .	..	..	Free	Free.
Manganese Ore	Free . . . .	..	..	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Free.
Manures	Free . . . .	..	Free . . . .	..	Free	Free.
Metals	3% ad val. . .	..	Unwrought—Free . .	Free.
Mica	Crude, in slab 20% ad val. Mica and manufactures thereof, 30% ad val.	..	..	..	Unmanufactured, va- lued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% ad val.; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% ad val.; plates and built up mica and all manu- factures of mica, 40% ad val.; ground mica, 20% ad val.	350
Oils—							
Castor	1s. per gallon . .	..	..	..	3 cents per lb. . .	60
Coconut	Free . . . .	..	..	2 cents per lb. . .	12
Linseed	1s. per gallon . .	\$1.25 per 100 lbs.	..	8% ad val. . .	....	72
Other sorts	Vegetable oils, edible, n.e.l., 3s. per gallon.	..	..	Do. . .	20% ad val. . .	36
Seeds—							
Castor	½ cent per lb. . .	
Copra	3d. per lb. . .	..	..	..	3½ cents per lb. . .	
Cotton	4s. per 100 lbs. .	..	..	..	½ cent per lb. . .	
Groundnuts	4d. per lb. . .	1 cent. per lb. .	Free . . . .	..	Not shelled, 3 cents per lb. Shelled, 4 cents per lb.	
Linseed	Free . . . .	..	..	..	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs. . .	Free.
Mowna	
Poppy	32 cents per 100 lbs.	
Rape	7½s. per 100 lbs. .	..	..	..	Free	
Tili	4s. per 100 lbs. .	..	..	..	....
Other sorts	6 cents per lb. . .	
Paraffin Wax	2d. per lb. . .	..	Free . . . .	..	Free	135
Silk—							
Raw	Free . . . .	..
Manufactures of	60% ad val. . .	..
Spices	Unground, 2d. per lb.; ground, 4d. per lb.; unground, for manu- facturing purposes as prescribed by Depart- mental by-laws—Free.	10% ad val. . .	..	..	Varying from 2 to 10 cents per lb. . .	Pepper 312
Sugar, unrefined	88 cents per 100 lbs.	..	..	....	..
Tea	8d. per lb. (foreign) 8½d per lb. (Indian)	In packets not exceed- ing 20 lbs. net weight, 1d. per lb.; n.e.l. Free.	7 cents per lb. .	In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb. 8d., in larger packets or in bulk, per lb. 4d.	8% ad val. . .	Free	208
Wool—							
Raw	30 to 31 cents per lb.	Free.
Manufactures of	Blankets and rugs, 20% ad val. Piecegoods, 15% ad val.	..	Carpets and rugs, 55% ad val.	Free.
					"The customs duties on im- ported goods are fixed at 8% ad valorem."		

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA—*continued.*

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Pes ta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone. per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 km (i.e., 133½ lbs.)	
Free.	..	Free.	..	2½	Free	..	Jute—
Tissues of Jute 2½ to 36.	..	Sacks . . . 31½	..	Up to 40 threads 12 From 41 to 60 threads 21 More than 60 threads 36	..	Gunny bags 2 55 Old gunny bags—Free.	Raw. Manufactures of.
..	..	..	..	1	Free.	..	Lac.
Free.	..	..	..	..	Free.	..	Manganese ore.
Free.	..	..	..	Free.	Free.	..	Manures. Metals.
In sheets or slabs, 3% ad val.	..	In lump, powder or scales, Free. In plates unworked or merely cut—Free. In plates cut into regular form, evidently prepared for particular manufactures 450 In plates affixed to paper, card-board or tissue 52 In other manufactures 52	In sheets or worked . . .	80 Raw—Free. Artificially coloured and ornamented sheets of mica . . . 10	..	Free.	Mica.
..	..	10	150	(Tare extra.) 0	..	..	Oils— Castor.
Free.	..	Refined . . . 45 Other . . . 4	60 150	..	..	..	Coconut.
Free.	..	Linseed, raw . . . 24 boiled . . . 12	..	..	4	10	..
Free.	..	24	..	..	..	..	Linseed. Other sorts.
..	Free.	Free.	..	Free.	..	Free	Seeds— Castor.
..	Free.	..	..	Free.	..	..	Copra.
..	Free.	..	..	Free	..	..	Cotton.
..	Free.	6	..	..	1 Free.	..	Groundnuts. unshelled 0·80 other 0·95.
..	Free.	42	..	..	..	Free	Linseed.
..	Free.	..	..	..	..	..	Mowra.
..	Free.	..	..	..	2	3 to 14	..
..	Free.	Mustard—Free.	..	..	5	3½	0·65
..	Free.	0	2½	..	2	..	Rape.
..	Free.	5	2½	(Tare extra.) 2	..	15	Til.
..	..	15	..	..	..	16 to 20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Paraffin wax.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Silk—
Free.	Free.	Raw and thrown—Free. Dyed . . . 100	..	Free.	Free.	Wild silk free other 30% ad val.	Raw.
..	5% ad val.	..	..	..	..	..	Manufactures of
Pepper and cloves . . . 60	Pepper 1½	Pepper and ginger . . . 220 Cloves . . . 250	Black pepper and cloves . . . 950	(Tare extra.) 50	Pepper and ginger . . . 100	..	Spices.
..	
Free.	25	..	..	750	Free.	225 to 250	Sugar, unrefined.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 to 22·60	Tea.
Free.	..	Free.	50 to 150	Free.	Free.	..	Wool— Raw.
..	5% ad val.	..	..	..	Carpets 30 to 180	..	Manufactures of

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 11—CUSTOMS TARIFF—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA¹

IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are liable of duty

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles		
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—					
1	HOPS	13	ANTI PLague CLOTHES		
2	SALT imported into British India indissed in coal or rice mill sand with the intention of being sold to the Government for use in the process of manufacture of salt subject to the last item of this Schedule issued with the sanction of the Governor General in Council for the sale of salt stone which is also salt imported into British India from Bengal and Bihar and other provinces and issued in accordance with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for use in the provinces in the British Indian Provinces	14	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona		
(For the general duty on salt see No. 6)					
II.—Raw materials and products and articles mainly unmanufactured—					
HIDES AND SKINS raw or salted					
METALLIC ORES					
4	METALLIC ORE all sorts	15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS namely winnowers threshers mowers and reapers, hand and machine elevators seed crushers oil flakers and horse and bullock gear ploughs cultivators and hoes, oil crushers seed drills hay rakes and all agricultural implements which can be readily fitted into their proper place in the implements of war for which they are imported and that they are not ordinary bales for purposes unconnected with agriculture		
5	PRECIOUS STONES uncut and unpolished or cut and polished	16	The following PRECIOUS STONES namely cream seed stones, milk stones, butter dryers and similar articles of no commercial value which provide that they can be used for the purpose of butter making and for other than dairy purposes		
SEEDS					
6	OIL SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territory of Abyssinia or China in India	17	IRON AND STEEL APPARATUS AND ATTACHMENTS imported by sea or inland waterways and in inland waterways in the port of Calcutta or Madras		
TEXTILE MATERIALS					
7	COTTON FABRIC	18	WATER & ELECTRIC POWER MACHINES OR TURBINES AND ROLLS THEREOF WHEN CONSTRUCTED SO THAT THEY CAN BE WORKED BY MECHANICAL POWER		
8	WOOL raw and WOOL				
MISCELLANEOUS					
9	MANGANESE all sorts including animal bones and the following chemical manures—Basic slag nitrate of ammonia nitrate of soda nitrates of potash sulphate of ammonia sulphate of potash humic salts nitrates of lime calcium cyanamide mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates	19	CURRENT NICKEL IRON AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India		
0	PULP OR WOOD RAGS and other paper making materials	20	GOULD AND SILVER PUILOV and coin		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
APPAREL					
1	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto imported by a Public servant for his personal use	21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book or parcel post		
ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES					
2	The following ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES— (a) Articles falling under the 5th 6th 8th 9th or 10th item of No. 42 when they are sent to the Army falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearms (b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic military naval Royal Air Force or police uniform (c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (d) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer or (e) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment	22	SECOND HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute		
YARNS AND TEXTILE MATERIALS					
23	MAPS the following works of—(1) statistical and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place and (2) memoirs of a public character intended to be put up in a public place including the materials used, or to be used in their construction whether worked or not				
24	BOOKS printed including covers, for printed books, maps charts, and plans proofs, music and manuscripts				
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—					
25	ANIMALS living, all sorts	26	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antiquo coins		

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
FISH			
7	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avodupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India from time to time, prescribe
LIQUORS			
8	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles Ad valorem	Eight annas
9	SPRING, which has been rendered effervescent and permanently unfit for human consumption	7½ per cent	R 6 0
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Ditto
11	Liqueurs Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (a) Unlabeled in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested (b) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof
12	All other sorts of SPIRIT WINES— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles Ditto	Ditto R 6 0 4 8
13	SUGAR, all sorts, including molasses and saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 124)	Ad valorem	25 per cent

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March, 1922. For old tariff see Table 72 of the Review of the Trade of India in 1920-21.

No. 54—continued

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates—continued

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
35	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No 2	Indian maund or 82½ lbs avor-dupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
36	TOBACCO unmanufactured	Pound	R a 1 0
37	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	Ad valorem	75 per cent
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	R a 2 4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
OILS.			
40	KEROSENE and MOTOR SPIRIT, also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test. NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pice
41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	Ad valorem	7½ per cent
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No 12— (1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double (3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers (4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double (5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles (6) Gun stocks and breech blocks (7) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry (8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks for muzzle loading arms (9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms (10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	Each	R 15 15 15 15 5 or 30 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher.
43	OPUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	R a 24 0
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD	Ad valorem	5 per cent
45	COTTON PILLS, COODS	Ad valorem	11 per cent
MISCELLANEOUS			
46	Matches— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes For over 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes	R a 1 8 0 6

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent ad valorem

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR	52	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
47	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No 68)		LEAD sheets for tea chests
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES			
48	VINEGAR in casks	53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule retwisting machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (see No 99)
49	WOOD AND TIMBER	55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf
50	FIREWOOD.	56	TRUNKS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	57	PODDING, BRAN AND POILARDS
51	COPPERAS, green		
MACHINERY.			
52	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof, also including locomotive and road vehicles, steam-rollers, fire engines, motor tractors designed for purposes other than agriculture, and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts		
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose		
	Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal.		

No. 1—continued

IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART IV—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
II.—Raw materials and products and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
IRON AND STEEL AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL AND MACHINERY	62	SILVER	Iron and steel including hollow iron casting cast including spun, blistered and so steel ingot bloom's billets and bars
IRON OR STEEL			
IRON ANGLE			
IRON ROD AND CHANNEL INCLUDING CHAIN FOR CARRIAGES			
IRON BOWLS			
IRON OR STEEL ANCHORS AND NUTS	63	RAILWAY PLATE AND ROLLING STOCK	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders barrels and other material for bridges rails sleepers bearing and fish plates fish bolts and spikes cleats spikes stanchions stanchions interlocking spur plates bridge gear couplings and springs signals turntables weight bridges engines tenders carriages wagons traverses trucks and concentric trucks the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company namely trains water cranes water tanks and standpipes wells and other articles for traction provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1890 and includes railways constructed in State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> specifically include therein
IRON PLATES			provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway materials as are indispensable for the working of railways, and are owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adopted for any other purpose
IRON RIVETS			shay, and other vessel for inland and harbour navigation including steamers steam boats and launch imported entire or in sections
IRON SCREWS			
IRON NAILS AND TACKS			
IRON STUDS			
IRON NUTS AND FITTINGS THEREOF SUCH AS RAILS BOOTS			
IRON RAILS			
IRON SHEET			
IRON SPUR PLATES			
IRON SPRINGS			
IRON TURNBULLS			
IRON WHEELS			
IRON WIRE			
IRON WIRE NETTING			
IRON WIRE ROPE			
IRON WIRE ROPE NETTING WHICH IS DUTY FREE UNDER NO. 57			

PART V—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
FISH			ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
FISH EXCLUDING SALTED FISH (see No. 27)		66	BLASTING POWDER namely blasting gunpowder blasting saltpetre blasting dynamite, nitro-glycerine blasting gelignite and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse
FISHWAWS, INCLUDING SALTED AND SMOKED IN SALTWATER			CARRIAGERS AND CARRIAGES
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		67	CARRIAGERS AND CARRIAGES including tram cars, motor omnibuses motor lorries, motor vans omnibus bath chairs public service trucks, wheelbarrows and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and such con- venient parts and accessories thereof as are not also adopted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars motor cycles motor lorries, bicycles, or tricycles (see No. 127)
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ALL SORTS FRESH DRIED SALTED OR PRESERVED			CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINALS
GRAIN, PULSES AND BEANS		68	CHEMICALS DRUGS AND MEDICINALS all sorts, not otherwise specified
FLOUR			CUTLERY HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES		69	CUTLERY EXCLUDING ELECTROPLATED CUTLERY (see No. 120)
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES		70	HARDWARE HOLLOWWARE AND TOOLS all sorts not otherwise specified
GUMS, RESINS AND LAC		71	ALL OTHER SORTS OF IMPLEMENTS INSTRUMENTS APPARATUS AND APPENDAGES AND ARTICLES THEREOF NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, ALL SORTS		72	DYES AND COLOURS
OILS		73	DYING AND PAINTING SUBSTANCES, all sorts and paints and colours and paint- ers materials, all sorts
All sorts of animal essential mineral and oleo non essential oils not other- wise specified (see Nos. 40 and 41)		74	FURNITURE CABINETRY AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD
SEEDS		75	FURNITURE CABINETRY AND all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified
TALLOW, SULARINE AND WAX		76	GLASSWARE AND PARCELWARE
TALLOW AND SULARINE INCLUDING GREASE AND UNMELTED, AND WAX OF ALL SORTS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		77	GLASS AND GLASSWARE LACQUERED WARE LACQUERED CHINA AND POR- CERAMIC ALL SORTS EXCEPT GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS AND FAUX PEARLS (see No. 131)
TEXTILE MATERIALS		78	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
TEXTILE MATERIALS, THE FOLLOWING—		79	HIDES AND SKINS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, ALL SORTS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
SILK WOOL, AND LAW SILK INCLUDING COCOONS LAW FIBRE HEMP JUTE AND ALL OTHER UNMANUFACTURED TEXTILE MATERIALS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		80	MACHINERY
WOOD AND TIMBER		81	MACHINERY AND COMPONENTS PARTS THEREOF, MEANING MACHINES OR PARTS OF MACHINES TO BE WORKED BY MANUAL OR ANIMAL LABOUR, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (see Nos. 15, 16 and 18)
WOOD AND TIMBER ALL SORTS, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, INCLUDING ALL SORTS OF OR NAMENTAL WOOD		82	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
MISCELLANEOUS		83	ALL SORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
CANES AND RATTANS		84	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
COWHIDE AND SHEEPSKIN		85	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
IVORY, UNMANUFACTURED		86	PAPER, PASTEBORD AND STATIONERY
PRECIOUS STONES UNSET AND IMPORTED CUT (see No. 5)		87	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHE, PASTEBORD, MILL BOARD, AND CARDBOARD, ALL SORTS, AND STATIONERY, INCLUDING RULED OR PRINTED FORMS AND ACCOUNT AND MANUFACTURED BOOKS DRAWING AND COPY BOOKS, LABELS ADVERTISING CIRCULARS, SHEET OR CARD ALMANACS AND CALENDARS, CHRISTMAS, EASTER AND OTHER CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS IN BOOKLET FORM, INCLUDING ALSO WASTEPAPER AND OLD NEWS PAPERS FOR PACKING BUT EXCLUDING TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS IMPORTED BY PACKET, BOOK, OR PARCEL POST (see No. 21)
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		88	
APPAREL		89	
APPAREL INCLUDING DRAPERY, BOOTS AND SHOES AND MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS BUT EXCLUDING UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS EXEMPTED FROM DUTY UNDER NO. 11 AND GOLD AND SILVER THREAD (see Nos. 12 and 138), AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK (see No. 134)		90	

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent ad valorem—continued

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS that is to say— Cotton thread other than sacking or twining the 11 and 12 other manufac- ture, cotton goods not otherwise specified 114 twist and yarn and manufacturers of all Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles of silk (see No 101) Hemp manufactures Hosiery excluding articles of silk (see No 14) Jute twist and yarn and jute manufacturers excluding securit and or used gummed bags (see No 22) Silk yarn, noils and wraps and silk thread Woolen yarn knitting wool and other manufacturers of wool incl lining All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified	10	101 LITTLE GIRLS AND APPAREL in the case described for steam, sailing vessels and other vessels 108 MATS, DRAWS AND 110 ORNAMENTS 111 ORNAMENTS AND FLOOR CLOTH 112 PAVING IN STONE AND BRICK—various excluding paving forming a component part of my article included Nos 51 and 6 113 RIBBONS AND CLOTHES 114 RIBBONS AND CLOTHES 115 RIBBONS AND CLOTHES 116 RIBBONS AND CLOTHES 117 SOAP 118 STARCH AND FARINA 119 STONE AND MARBLE and articles made of stone and marble 120 TOILET PREPARATIONS not otherwise specified 121 All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified
MISCELLANEOUS			
101	ART WORKS of excluding those specified in No 2	122 CORDS	MISCELLANEOUS—contd
102	BUSHES AND BROOMS	123 CLOTHES	102 BUSHES AND BROOMS
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS incl iron and steel cement chalk and lime pipes of earthenware incl and other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified	124 CLOTHES INCLUDING PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES, AND FITTINGS THEREOF	103 BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS
104	CANDLES	125 CLOTHES	104 CANDLES
105	CINEROGRAPH FILMS	126 CLOTHES	105 CINEROGRAPH FILMS
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRES	127 CLOTHES	106 CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRES
PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent ad valorem			

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I—Food Drink and Tobacco—			
124	CONFECTIONERY	125 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
125	GUNPOWDER FOR GUNS rifles guns pistols and sporting purposes Subject to the exemptions specified in No 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the India in Arms Act 1878 (excluding springs and iron guns which are durable or lasting under 100 lbs) all tools used for cleaning or putting up to them the same all machines for making loading closing or opening cartridges stores and any articles which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act	126 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
126	CARRIAGES AND CARS MOTOR CARS motor cycles motor scooters bicycles and tricycles and vehicles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereto provided that such articles as are of similar value as used for purposes other than in connection with one of motor vehicles included in this item or in No 57 shall be liable to the same duty as the articles for which they are so used	127 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
127		128 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		129 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		130 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
IV—Miscellaneous			
		131 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		132 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		133 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		134 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		135 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		136 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		137 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		138 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		139 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		140 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	
		141 CLOTHES HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Per cent of duty
1	JUTE other than Bimulpuram use (1) Cutting, (2) All other descriptions	Rate of 10 lbs Ditto	2 2
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES when not in actual use as coverings receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Sacking (sift, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) (2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufacture not otherwise specified	Rate of 220 lbs Ditto	1 4
3	HIDES AND SKINS	Ad valorem	3 5
4	RICE Rice, husked or unhusked including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free	Indian standard of 82 lbs avor duoys weight 100 lbs	0 0
5	TEA		1 8

No. 55—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	P. I.—WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent
Bengal .	1,887	3,979	24.5	1,041	2,151	25.3	1,260	2,748	28.8	1,510	4,875	31.5	945	3,172	20.3
Bombay .	1,651	3,797	23.4	1,009	2,110	25.0	1,212	2,391	29.8	1,771	4,212	27.5	1,892	4,841	30.3
Sind .	1,127	1,944	12.0	2	1	13.9	1,240	1,122	8.6	1,493	1,687	10.9	1,477	2,209	14.1
Madras .	3,342	3,061	24.4	5	19.0	2,855	2,150	16.7	2,470	2,162	15.3	2,685	3,059	19.7	
Burma .	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,312	16.9	1,165	1,610	12.3	1,171	2,377	14.2	1,078	2,371	16.2
Bihār and Orissa .	6	22	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	8,228	11,000	100	9,600	15,473	100	8,037	1,655	100

NO. 56—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1921-22
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
	ENTERED										
British	2,475	6,140	2,277	4,249	2,169	5,203	2,444	6,113	2,387	5,811	76.43
British Indian	14	171	340	112	263	125	332	114	310	135	1.77
Foreign—											
Japanese	60	106	202	462	199	478	228	614	175	541	7.08
Dutch	17	114	56	206	56	105	65	235	67	225	2.94
Norwegian	30	7	7	129	53	70	51	89	44	102	1.43
Italian	16	128	37	135	16	140	52	163	52	177	2.31
Chinese	..	..	26	7	8	17	10	21	7	18	..
Greek	4	11	11	45	17	41	25	19	7	21	.27
Swedish	7	33	14	34	15	23	19	42	6	18	.66
French	..	..	6	17	5	10	2	6	..	..	.24
Spanish	10	28	18	26	49	129	126	376	70	299	3.00
Russian	..	..	11	26	..	..	6	12	..	..	..
American	243	740	17	56	..	..	3	14	43	172	2.25
German	110	335	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	7	13	9	19	14	16	18	23	14	33	.43
Other nationalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign	660	1,38	582	1,283	456	1,053	613	1,606	502	1,586	20.75
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	1,184	112	942	93	799	80	1.05
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,860	5,749	4,072	6,498	4,331	8,046	3,948	7,642	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,171	5,286	2,298	5,731	2,142	6,205	78.19
British Indian	322	183	298	70	279	70	381	124	356	170	2.12
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	207	481	101	481	192	590	7.36
Dutch	16	112	87	207	36	101	51	162	36	170	2.12
Norwegian	34	77	95	128	51	59	51	84	39	84	1.05
Italian	36	98	51	135	39	122	57	179	54	182	2.27
Chinese	..	..	25	27	12	22	11	24	8	22	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	7	18	6	17	14	39	.48
Swedish	..	10	18	42	13	30	19	54	16	47	.58
French	..	87	14	36	23	38	17	38	5	16	.20
Spanish	..	16	7	17	7	14	2	6	..	..	..
Russian	..	28	20	28	12	22	4	11	..	..	..
American	..	*	10	23	40	102	112	345	66	220	2.75
German	234	688	17	55	..	..	4	16	22	91	1.14
Austro-Hungarian	119	361	9	23	..	..	19	38	16	40	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	11	10	..	..	..	..	.50
Total Foreign	615	1,672	591	1,277	458	1,019	514	1,455	485	1,501	18.73
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	1,248	127	940	97	776	77	.96
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,920	5,925	4,158	6,502	4,172	7,427	4,089	8,013	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	8,228	13,000	8,503	15,473	8,037	15,655	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13

NO. 57.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pie-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice	9	5	2	4	4
Wheat	14	9	.08	3	1
Sugar	4	3	.5	1	.2
Cotton, raw	56	51	44	58	67
Jute, raw	51	31	38	44	66
Linseed	73	63	60	69	40
Rape and Mustard	28	8	11	21	11
Sesamum	26	8	10	3	6
Ground nuts	86	12	13	10	26
Indigo	40	44	77	23	20

No. 58—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER (MERCHANTISE AND TREASURE) OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[In thousands of Rupees]

Countries	Pre-war Average			War Average			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
PERSIA—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,54	14,88	19,42	2,90	18,68	21,58	2,93	1,03,48	1,06,41	35,87	1,05,30	1,41,17	46,87	83,74	1,30,61
Afghanistan—															
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—	22	17	39	16,44	3,32	19,76	12,46	4,64	17,10	9,25	2,89	12,14	3,94	4,58	8,52
Sind and British Baluchistan	38,37	99,03	1,37,60	56,68	1,00,06	1,56,69	1,36,62	84,65	2,21,27	23,48	27,52	51,00	19,51	17,60	37,11
North West Frontier Province															
TOTAL	38,79	99,20	1,37,99	73,07	1,03,38	1,78,45	1,49,05	89,29	2,38,37	32,73	30,41	63,14	23,45	22,18	45,63
Southern and Western (including Kandahai and Herat)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,56	61,50	1,32,06	94,75	89,60	1,84,35	1,46,13	1,52,23	2,48,38	99,03	1,21,27	2,20,30	56,28	1,05,08	1,61,36
North West Frontier Province	1,70	2,03	3,73	2,35	1,28	3,63	1,10	1,10	1,10	1,09	2,54	10	1,22	8,11	9,33
Punjab	55	66	1,21	1,88	2,14	1,10	1,38	1,09							
TOTAL	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,36	92,76	1,90,12	1,47,51	1,53,35	3,00,86	1,00,12	1,23,01	2,24,03	57,50	1,18,19	1,70,69
Total of Afghanistan—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,78	61,67	1,32,45	1,11,19	92,92	2,04,11	1,58,59	1,50,89	3,15,48	1,08,28	1,24,16	2,32,44	60,22	1,09,66	1,69,88
North-West Frontier Province	40,27	1,01,06	1,41,33	58,98	1,01,34	1,60,32	1,37,72	84,65	2,22,37	23,48	27,62	51,10	19,51	17,60	37,11
Punjab	55	66	1,21	1,88	2,14	1,10	1,38	1,09			2,54	8,63	1,22	8,11	9,33
TOTAL	1,11,60	1,63,39	2,74,99	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	2,96,59	2,42,64	5,30,23	1,32,85	1,54,32	2,87,17	80,95	1,35,37	2,16,32
TUHAR—															
North-West Frontier Province	650	7,63	14,13	10,56	16,84	26,90	10,18	21,31	31,49	6,17	10,33	16,50	5,12	10,10	15,22
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—															
North-West Frontier Province	68,79	77,16	1,45,95	51,24	75,85	1,27,09	39,12	80,85	1,19,97	41,41	83,49	1,24,90	31,31	65,35	96,86
Buner—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,17	2,47	3,64	4,14	6,41	10,55	1,84	2,83	4,67
Waziristan—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,54	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	1,74	1,18	2,90	59,21	74,07	1,33,28	57,80	31,44	89,24
Kurrum Valley—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,95	11,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,36	1,95	11,36	13,81	1,00	9,03	10,03	67	3,56	4,23
Badakhshan—															
Kashmru	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	2	2	4	2	..	2	8	..	8
Kashgar Yarkand—															
Kashmru	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	23	15	38	65	3	68	81	31	1,12
Chinese Turkistan—															
Kashmru	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	24,97	44,78	69,75	35,12	41,81	76,93	19,47	22,00	41,47
CENTRAL ASIA—															
Punjab	4,62	4,91	9,53	18,90	21,97	40,87	22,47	44,36	66,83	28,99	45,25	74,24	14,47	25,92	40,39
TIBET—															
Kashmru	4,40 (a)	2,70 (a)	7,10 (a)	6,59	4,63	11,22	7,40	3,88	11,28	8,97	5,72	14,69	8,53	4,92	13,45
Punjab	314	107	421	5,83	1,78	7,11	5,81	1,97	7,78	6,60	1,66	8,26	8,92	1,87	10,79
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,47	366	12,33	12,33	5,21	17,54	19,50	6,40	19,90	15,69	7,43	28,12	13,39	5,98	19,57
Bengal	14,49	10,17	24,66	31,53	14,43	45,96	42,79	24,25	67,04	34,30	21,41	55,71	31,90	14,99	46,89
TOTAL	26,98	15,63	42,63	55,78	26,03	81,83	66,50	36,50	1,06,00	65,56	36,22	1,01,73	62,94	27,76	90,70
NEPAL—															
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,30,12	57,76	1,87,88	1,33,98	53,80	1,87,97	1,69,82	66,80	2,35,12	1,89,17	70,90	2,60,07	1,91,53	66,62	2,58,35
Bihar and Orissa	3,10,28	1,87,67	4,47,93	2,68,28	1,59,86	4,28,14	3,17,58	2,28,28	3,40,86	2,15,87	2,09,68	5,25,53	3,59,28	1,81,35	5,40,58
Bengal	1,59,40	85,73	2,45,22	33,68	4,92	38,58	60,44	6,39	66,88	1,11,73	6,40	1,18,18	63,64	4,80	68,44
TOTAL	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,28	4,35,92	2,18,17	6,54,09	5,47,84	2,94,97	8,42,81	6,16,77	2,86,98	9,03,75	6,14,40	2,52,97	8,67,87
SIKKIM—															
Bengal	15,91	11,73	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,73	61,35	16,66	68,01	56,22	15,27	71,49	68,60	13,30	81,90
BUHUTAN—															
Bengal	92	79	1,71	4,16	1,87	6,03	3,09	1,38	4,47	3,43	1,41	4,87	5,45	2,01	7,46
Assam	846	14,06	22,52	11,99	10,29	22,28	2,15	4,17	8,35	6,20	14,55	3,09	2,26	5,85	5,85
TOTAL	9,38	14,85	24,23	16,15	12,16	28,31	5,24	3,40	8,64	11,78	7,64	19,42	8,54	4,27	12,81
TOWANG—															
Assam	28	6	34	27	23	50	63	45	1,08	41	47	88	58	46	1,04
NAGI AND MISHMI HILLS—															
Assam	1,17	18	1,35	1,58	1,70	3,28	3,42	3,95	7,87	2,50	5,32	7,82	3,05	3,59	6,64
DUILLA AND AKA HILLS—															
Assam	35	3	38	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
WESTERN CHINA—															
Burma	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	72	1,77,19	1,29,52	1,24,85	2,54,87	1,20,49	1,12,23	2,32,72	1,30,45	1,10,34	2,40,79
SIAM—															
North—															
Burma	38,52	31,61	70,18	28,26	23,48	51,74	31,99	26,68	58,67	35,84	26,12	61,66	34,77	22,96	57,73
South—															
Burma	11,30	8,92	20,22	14,60	6,87	21,47	30,44	8,00	38,44	25,72	7,84	33,56	16,50	7,82	23,82
TOTAL	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,86	30,85	73,21	62,43	34,68	97,11	61,66	38,06	95,52	51,27	30,28	81,55
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUNTRY—															
(a)	3,07(b)	4,20(b)	7,27(b)	5,40	6,93	12,33	1,74	1,89	3,68	2,18	2,40	4,53	1,82	1,98	3,80
SHAN STATES—(c)															
North—															
Burma	1,30,46	1,07,22	2,37,98	2,52,60	2,69,19	5,21,79	3,05,62	3,82,09	6,87,71	3,94,07	3,98,21	7,87,28	3,94,27	3,87,64	7,81,91
South—															
Burma	86,51	1,01,67	1,88,18	77,22	1,04,45	1,91,67	98,38	1,27,18	2,25,56	1,06,73	1,47,57	2,54,80	1,11,52	1,45,97	2,57,49
TOTAL	2,16,97	2,08,89	4,25,86	3,29,82	3,73,64	7,03,46	4,04,00	5,09,27	9,18,27	5,00,80	5,40,78	10,41,58	5,05,79	4,8	

No. 59.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22			Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS.												
Grain and Pulse	1,82,01	2,24,54	2,07,63	2,52,00	3,17,23	Cotton, piecegoods—		2,53,66	2,77,10	3,44,64	2,73,85	2,10,22
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	5,34	85,85	2,84,89	1,96,64	1,51,24	Indian	51,91	95,80	1,70,01	1,06,81	1,06,81	9,45
Metals, Lead	—	9,27	9,40	1,57,71	1,28,53							
Wool, raw	62,63	1,33,73	1,28,89	1,18,95	69,60							
Provisions—												
Ghee (clarified butter)	61,23	15,42	87,00	80,77	81,04	Cotton, twist and yarn—						
Pickled tea (lctpt)	26,33	29,01	34,70	36,73	46,67	Foreign	39,16	40,05	61,74	42,37	33,54	
Lett	20,23	20,21	63,41	10,99	15,22	Indian	42,08	50,86	1,07,53	73,99	78,31	
Spices	19,78	23,74	23,19	21,03	21,20		3,63	6,26	19,62	36,98	31,09	
Animal, living (for sale)—						Iron and Steel	27,12	1,01,60	1,64,37	1,91,57	1,32,00	
Cattle	50,68	11,76	45,99	55,11	52,48	Grain and Pulse	20,65	2,78	39,51	1,29,20	91,99	
Other animals	55,40	58,04	41,07	80,13	60,65	Provisions	35,07	40,79	62,65	58,15	3,09	
Seeds	51,65	40,52	90,99	75,41	62,42	Sugar	27,09	42,52	49,37	96,46	81,67	
Silk, raw	8,73	37,49	73,95	75,98	84,51	Spices	10,02	25,73	35,08	91,14	81,74	
Wood						Salt	24,53	28,21	31,13	30,59	11,19	
Lumber, teak	11,44	27,77	31,44	53,90	32,80	Tea	16,01	16,12	22,13	14,31	11,25	
Lumber, other than teak	10,13	15,18	13,22	53,53	50,38	Oils	24,41	33,67	79,82	74,14	87,15	
Hides and Skins	61,14	13,01	41,14	38,89	24,18	Railway materials	39	22,39	48,64	64,46	52,12	
Jute, raw	27,39	21,99	21,54	28,58	18,33	Dyeing materials	8,67	1,07	21,50	20,98	17,77	
Drugs and medicines	11,42	15,56	16,62	22,73	18,51	Animals, living (for sale)	12,22	11,07	14,07	19,80	14,59	
Tobacco	9,86	12,38	16,23	22,60	16,70	Tobacco	13,77	16,70	20,81	19,37	21,12	
						Leather	17,27	22,51	22,72	16,54	14,69	
						Petroleum	15,87	21,82	62,84	35,04	70,71	

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushbeli and Khelat, as they are now included in internal trade.

No. 60.—QUANTITY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER

[In thousands of cwt]

IMPORTS

EXPORTS—continued.

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22			Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS.												
RICE—HUSKED												
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	108	87	41	34	12	Indian	1	4	3	1	1	
Nepal	1,140	1,165	564	702	1,101	Nepal	17	6	9	7		
Shan States	110	92	66	37	73	West China	38	46	54	35	50	
Other countries	23	7	6	8	15	Shan States	11	4	3	3	3	
TOTAL	1,381	1,351	677	871	1,100	Other countries	11	15	10	2	3	
RICE—UNHUSKED						TOTAL	78	75	75	50	64	
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	63	40	13	22	COTTON, PLICE GOODS						
Nepal	1,749	2,033	1,322	2,032	2,665	Foreign	2	..	6	3	5	
Other countries	14	21	15	5	20	Afghanistan	51	37	22	15	11	
TOTAL	1,850	2,757	1,375	2,080	2,707	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	8	11	5	
TEA						Nepal	54	41	44	24	21	
Shan States	33	47	50	51	57	Shan States	32	25	21	16	18	
Other countries	1	2	2	3	2	Other countries	15	23	17	11	10	
TOTAL	34	49	52	54	50	TOTAL	183	148	118	90	75	
WOOL—RAW						INDIAN						
Persia	1	..	1	32	5	Persia	6	8	14	2	1	
Afghanistan	104	141	110	77	46	Afghanistan	17	34	37	16	17	
Tibet	45	76	85	73	79	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	7	4	4	
Other countries	9	12	7	6	5	Nepal	21	21	21	24	26	
TOTAL	159	229	203	190	135	Shan States	15	16	17	7	7	
EXPORTS						Other countries	33	30	20	17	14	
COTTON, TWIST AND YARN						TOTAL	268	287	215	283	311	
Foreign						TEA						
Afghanistan	9	5	3	..	..	Persia	1	3	9	4	26	
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	4	2	1	Afghanistan	21	13	15	6	3	
Nepal	20	21	17	11	11	Central Asia	1	2	1	2	2	
Shan States	7	12	12	10	13	Shan States	1	1	2	2	2	
Other countries	8	5	3	4	2	Other countries	4	5	2	3	3	
TOTAL	56	57	39	80	27	TOTAL	28	23	29	17	36	

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushbeli and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade.

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushbeli and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade.

No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Coal	414	342	298	432	378	51	65	1,08	1,18	1,16
Cotton—Twist and yarn	10,395	12,636	17,780	19,788	21,980	66	97	2,61	2,89	2,58
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—										
Indian	7,850	8,570	11,336	10,844	8,284	14	22	47	53	35
Foreign	3,009	3,116	5,961	4,116	7,846	5	9	26	25	20
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—										
Indian	3,707	5,895	7,904	2,626	6,578	8	18	42	16	37
Foreign	2,586	2,741	3,228	2,078	1,803	5	13	17	13	10
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—										
Indian	12,199	21,312	28,092	14,900	28,010	27	60	1,38	91	1,15
Foreign	2,833	4,434	4,998	5,708	3,587	6	20	34	39	23
Jute bags	38,948	39,822	40,552	44,669	33,457	1,19	1,66	2,16	1,93	1,55
Betel nuts	311	279	272	265	412	60	56	55	58	63
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	21,180	10,432	18,247	14,266	18,486	58	43	48	46	45
Pulse	14	12	9	17	19	20	20	28	46	45
Wheat flour	16	12	14	19	16	29	27	42	59	57

No. 62.—CHIEF IMPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

Articles	Pre-war Average	Quantity (in thousands)			Value (in lakhs of rupees)						
		War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	
Rice in the husk	tons	214	168	60	85	97	1,51	1,12	48	79	89
Rice not in the husk	"	388	806	1,750	970	890	418	7,96	22,25	15,72	14,70
Pulse	"	10	19	55	44	50	17	10	70	60	74
Oil, mineral—											
Kerosene	gals	97,570	110,821	105,982	104,536	130,911	3,32	3,72	3,89	3,46	4,68
Lubricating	"	"	2,067	2,243	1,781	2,189	*	22	19	21	21
Benzine and Petrol	"	"	(a) 1,215	10,090	14,670	16,420	*	(a) 40	1,38	2,01	2,24
Candles	lbs	4,409	3,455	8,050	6,05	5,171	12	24	18	15	15
Lac	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	15	6	32	48
Wood, and timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	128	110	145	190	180	1,17	1,82	1,78	2,76	2,47
Other timber	"	28	20	12	43	30	18	11	43	36	36

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and were included with "Oil,--Mineral--Other kinds"

† Average of four years

(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only

No. 63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS

Imports of Palm kernel into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium

(IN THOUSAND TONS)

	—	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .		...	75	304	287	239
FRANCE		3	3	60	48	17
BELGIUM		4	...	...	16	38

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	—	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total		6,350	4,950	5,530	3,890	4,700
Argentine		2,250	2,000	2,160	2,160	4,020
India		1,360	2,380	3,190	1,430	420
India's percentage		21%	48%	58%	37%	9%
FRANCE.						
Total		2,514	1,337	1,031	346	1,036
Argentine		1,143	316	426	167	616
India		1,026	617	380	62	261
India's percentage		41%	46%	36%	18%	25%
ITALY.						
Total		454	324	132	221	125
Argentine		133	11	2	98	53
India (and Ceylon)		261	282	101	102	63
India's percentage		57%	87%	77%	46%	50%
	1913	1914-15	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	
AUSTRALIA.						
Total		35	46	204	94	140
Argentine . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
India		27	38	179	66	125
India's percentage		77%	82%	88%	70%	89%

Imports of Rapsseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	—	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total		530	620	790	300	280
India		190	210	770	230	190
India's percentage		36%	34%	97%	77%	68%
BELGIUM.						
Total		94	...	...	35	39
Roumania		14	...	...	5	1
Argentine		3	...	...	1	...
India		67	...	...	26	37
India's percentage		72%	...	...	75%	96%
ITALY.						
Total		102	220	42	146	28*
India (including Ceylon)		95	183	42	83	27*
India's percentage		93%	83%	100%	58%	96%
FRANCE.						
Total		538	404	308	183	53
India		482	303	273	47	22
India's percentage		90%	75%	89%	26%	42%

* These figures relate to six months only, January to June, 1921

Note.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs

No. 68—continued

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

		1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
FRANCE.						
Total import		278	261	321	469	76
India		228	251	52	131	6
India's percentage		82%	96%	16%	28%	8%
China		10	2	Not available.	300	53
China's percentage		4%	7%	...	64%	73%
ITALY.						
Total import		Not available.	Not available.	87	334	221
India's share (including Ceylon)		...	..	22	189	148
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)		...	..	25%	57%	67%
China's share		...	..	52	135	68
Percentage of China's share		...	..	60%	40%	31%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

		1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNSHelled.						
Senegal		1,738	1,734	1,370	1,987	2,040
West Africa (other ports)		466	659	80	203	196
India		325	265			
Total		2,634	2,742	1,450	2,190	2,236
Corresponding total (shelled)		1,976	2,057	1,088	1,643	1,677
SHELLed.						
India		2,442	2,700			
Senegal		...	20	828	871	821
Other countries		245	262		607	235
Total		2,687	2,982	828	1,800	1,498
Percentage of total supplied by India		58%	58%	...	25%	26%

*These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled = 75 tons shelled and assuming that during 1919-21 the quantity of unshelled nuts exported from India to France, for which no figures are available, was negligible.

NOTE.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(in thousands of lbs)

		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India		189,003	233,423	323,680	250,346	285,305
Ceylon		111,708	100,563	137,333	123,349	116,191
China		19,652	17,682	26,755	15,928	4,569
Java		17,999	18,594	27,245	27,571	36,896
	TOTAL	349,150	377,142	514,093	431,196	445,520
Percentage of India's share of total		51·2	61·9	62·8	58·1	64·0
RANGE—						
India		1,515	2,957	6,943	1,880	1,360
Ceylon		727	2,351	4,076	1,196	515
China		7,359	5,785	8,389	7,295	4,069
	TOTAL	9,601	11,093	19,408	11,926	7,480
Percentage of India's share of total		15·8	26·7	35·8	15·8	18·3
CANADA—						
India		13,850	13,019	7,103	12,009	14,075
Ceylon		15,481	10,137	7,917	11,454	8,217
China		2,772	1,768	934	878	772
Java		..	4,444	8,543	2,076	84
	TOTAL	36,753	38,980	32,830	33,428	23,128
Percentage of India's share of total		37·7	38·4	22·0	35·9	60·7
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—						
India		4,521	8,539	4,906	7,033	10,141
Ceylon		14,071	15,502	17,870	20,208	19,582
China		69,679	67,928	51,107	40,375	38,577
Java		158	8,556	9,611	7,663	5,554
	TOTAL	95,126	100,715	83,584	90,247	76,487
Percentage of India's share of total		4·8	8·5	6·0	7·8	18·3
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—						
India		9,412	9,287	9,380	9,438	9,328
Ceylon		26,120	30,866	27,970	23,495	19,613
China		2,945	2,047	1,151	733	222
Java		3,756	8,108	26,302	19,300	21,578
	TOTAL	42,985	51,173	65,380	52,966	50,641
Percentage of India's share of total		21·9	18·1	14·8	17·8	18·4

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Aden	12,26,37,	50,51,57	50,51,57,	..	Camphor	22,23,30
Afghanistan	24, 34	85, 86	85, 86	..	Canada	8,9,11,22,	50, 51,	50, 51,	..
Agricultural implements	9	44	Candles	23,29	52, 56	52, 56	..
Ale, beer, and porter	12, 32	44,53,58	Canned and bottled provisions	12
Alizarine dyes	14,32	44	Canvas, flax
Almonds	..	45	Cape of Good Hope	26	55	55	..
Aluminium	8	44,54,61	Carpets and rugs
Anatolian Agricultural Bureau	2,15	Carriages and carts	26	42, 46
Angle and spring	7	44,60	," wagon	..	44, 46
Aniline dyes	14,32	44	..	69	Cassia lignea
Animal oil	..	44	Castor oil (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>)
Animals, living	..	46,59	48,57,58	..	," seed	22	..	47	69, 72, 73
Apparel	13, 26	42,15,	43, 48,	69	Cement	47	69, 70, 71
		53, 54,	49	..	Ceylon	20, 25,26,	50, 51,	50, 51,	..
		50, 59	Charts illustrating the	29, 30	52, 57	52, 57	..
Arabia	6, 25	57, 66	57,64,66	..	1. foreign sea-borne trade of				
	26, 37				India—				
Argentine Republic	22,24,31	50, 51	50, 51,56	..	(a) during last three years				
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	26	42, 46	as compared with pre-war and war averages				
Articles by post	13, 26	46	48, 49	..	(b) during last 57 years				
," free of duty	80	2. Variations in values of				
," liable to duty	80—83	principal articles in the				
," mainly unmanufactured	..	42	43	74	Import and Export trade				
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Bais and channel	7	14	..	60, 69	7. Variations in shares of				
Beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work	7	44	..	60, 69	principal articles in the				
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Belgium	5,6,7,14,	50	53,65	..	during last three years as				
	22, 25,26,				compared with pre-war and				
	29, 31				war averages				
Belting for machinery	..	46	8 Variations in shares of				
Bengal	9,12,23,	83,85	principal countries as com-				
	26				pared with pre-war and				
Bengal Iron and Steel Works	25	war averages				
Benzine	10	Imports, exports and production				
Betelnut (<i>Arccea Catechu</i>)	..	45	..	69	of Cotton piecegoods in India.				
Biscuits and cakes	12	45	Charts showing the monthly				
Bleaching materials	11	prices of Cuban raw sugar				
Boilers	8	43	and of average net values				
Bombay	5, 6, 9,	70,74	of Java 23 D. S. and above				
	12, 13				in India from January 1920				
Bones	25, 33	..	48	69	to March 1922				
Books, printed, etc.	..	46	Chemicals	6
Boots and shoes	26	46	..	69	drugs, and medicines	11	43, 46
Borneo	10,28,29	57	Chile	11	42	48	..
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Bradstreet price index	1	China	5,11,15	50, 51,57	50, 51,57	..	
Brandy	12		16,22,23,	34			
Brass, bronze, etc.	8	44,53,54,	Chrome ore	25
	61			Cider		
Brazil	34	52	52,56	..	Cigarettes	14	44
Bricks	Cigars	..	45	..	69	69
," and tiles	..	45	..	Clocks and watches and parts	..	46
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Bristles	Coal	13, 25,26,	42, 44,46	43, 48	..	
British East Africa	..	50, 51	50, 51		30, 35	..			
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Building and engineering materials	..	45	..	Bengal	35	..			
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“ Kent	43, 59	“ dry, salted	48	..
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“ handkerchiefs and shawls	3	43	“ piecegoods	46	..
“ hosiery	3, 5	43	“ raw
“ manufactures	2, 2, 28,	43, 46	47, 49, 70, 71	..	Fodder, bran and pollards	25, 30	..	43	..
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